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PONOMAREV DENIES U.S. PARTY CLAIMS, VIEWS BALANCE

LD211020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0921 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Sep (TASS)--Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has refuted the claims of Western propaganda that the Soviet Union has "upset" the parity in Europe in the field of medium-range nuclear missiles in its own favor. "These claims are built on falsifications thrown up by the Pentagon," he writes in the October issue of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA [published in English as WORLD MARXIST REVIEW] published here.

"For a number of years now an approximate equality has been maintained in Europe, with about 1,000 carriers of these weapons on either side. Moreover, modernization within the framework of this equality is carried out on both sides," the article points out. "In carrying out modernization of its missiles, the USSR sees to it that parity is preserved: The range of the new missiles remains the same as that of the old ones, the overall megatonnage is even reduced, and the number of carriers remains the same, because when one new missiles is added to the combat strength one or two old missiles are withdrawn, and these are dismantled and not deployed in other areas."

The article stresses that parity will indeed be upset if Washington succeeds in imposing on West Europe about 600 new missiles, since they are able to reach the territory of the USSR but the corresponding Soviet missiles cannot reach the territory of the United States.

In the article, "Where the Military Danger Comes From and How To Stop It," Boris Ponomarev compares Soviet documents and the speeches of the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state with the speeches made by the President of the United States and other figures of the American administration. This comparison fully confirms the autor's view that "the growing military threat stems precisely from the side of imperialism, Washington and the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. This threat is not only against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, but against all states and peoples of the world." Boris Ponomarev writes that the mendacious assertions regarding the "Soviet military threat" are an "ideological, propagandist screen for the policy of preparation for war." This malicious and dangerous myth does not have anything in common with the real situation, with facts," the author points out. Although the Soviet Union is forced to spend great sums on defense, the initiator in this race was "always the United States and the aggressive NATO circles."

The saving of mankind from the incalculable disasters of a third world war, the article goes on to say, is now connected with the fact that there exists the world of socialism, "for which the preservation of peace, and the policy of peace, are organic policies and the only policies." There are also other major factors of peace in operation, among which "the police of the new independent states of Africa, Asia and Latin America is becoming more evident and influential." The author writes about the role of the working class, of the trade union movement and of scientists in the struggle for peace. Remarking on the role of social-democracy in the preservation of detente, Boris Ponomarev points out that "it could do more in this direction."

"Peace [mir] could be safeguarded and strengthened, if the whole potential of peace were realized, if all the factors of peace were put into effect," Boris Ponomarev writes in conclusion. He stresses the necessity of setting up an "all-embracing antiwar coalition, which would include the activities of the broadest strata of the population and the broadest possible spectrum of political forces."

FALIN INTERVIEWED ON EUROMISSILES, U.S. ACTIONS

LD201938 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 20 Sep (MTO)--On the foreign policy of the United States, the status and role of Western Europe and the East-West relationship V.M. Falin, first deputy of the Department for International Information at the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, has given an interview to MAGYAR MIRLAP, which it carries on Sunday.

Q: Can Western Europe withstand the American pressure and divert from the line dictated by Washington?

A: What we are now witnessing on the part of the U.S. is not simply an attempt to defy some necessary processes. That country is striving to halt processes that were beneficial both for the East and the West. The U.S. is up to push the peoples back to the era of the cold war or even to a worse period. It wishes to revive long-susperseded principles. The slogan that the U.S. must restore its leading role in the world clearly expresses the imperial approach now once again permeating Washington. As far as the relations of Western Europe and the U.S. are concerned, in the ordinary case they are the result of a compromise: the consideration of the interests of equals. Earlier the U.S. paid more attention to the interests of its allies, now it attempts to dictate....

It is not an aim of the Soviet Union to separate Western Europe from the U.S. Our point of departure is that to achieve a durable and firm peace, no wedge should be driven between any states. Each state should normally coexist with the rest of the states. Each state should regard the others as partners--these are minimum requirements in international relations. For that very reason we do not intend to turn Western Europe against the U.S.

The United States does not know what war is. That is why notions [such] as limited war and total war are used in Washington with such an ease. For the Europeans, however, it is not a question of (?theory but a) part of their history, which is still in the minds of the people. Future alone will show how the Europeans themselves make up their mind.

Further on Falin spoke of the positioning of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. He said: This NATO decision has brought concern rather than any good for the people. The decision is not the consequence of the introduction of new systems of weapons in the Warsaw Treaty or the Soviet Union. It is the consequence of changes in Western strategic throught. It is usually hushed up in the West that the decision to modernize the weaponry of the NATO was made first in 1974, in talks between the U.S. and the [word indistinct] and was not told to the other allies. Only upon persuading the NATO [word indistinct] and public opinion there of its need did NATO officially adopt a decision on the modernization of its aresenal in May 1975.

The date, May 1975, is of special importance for correctly understanding the problem. The SS-20 missiles did not yet appear at that time. They appeared only in 1976.

Now, the other proof. The missiles to be installed under the twin-track decision of NATO are not meant for destroying Soviet medium-range missiles. The Pershing II's and the cruise missiles are not aimed against the SS-20's or the bombers, named Backfire. Those missiles are meant for destroying Soviet strategic targets. Their task is to make the first strike. By creating the potential for making the first strike the U.S. strives to change the balance of power, to gain superiority or, to put it more exactly, to attempt to gain superiority. In real fact, that superiority exists only in Washington's dreams.

Speaking of the arms control talks and the efficiency of the strategic missiles, Falin said: The Soviet medium-range missiles are incapable of hitting America. The two countries are over 5,500 kilometres far from each other. If we positioned weapons with a range of over 5,500 kilometres, they would come under the heading of strategic arms. Signed agreements limit the number of such weapons: SALT I, which is still in force, and SALT II, which is signed but has not yet been ratified. The essence of the American approach is that they wish to have, in addition to the regulared number of strategic means, arms that are beyond the scope of the SALT treaties but have the same efficiency. In other words, arms that can hit the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the Soviet Union possesses only those means that are regulated by the treaties, and it does not have any other means that can hit the U.S. to secure a better strategic position for the U.S.--that is the motive underlying the decision on installing the Euromissiles.

The fundamental question is what political aim they pursue. If the ultimate goal of the U.S. is to wage a war supposing that they can win it, it is not worthwile starting negotiations.

If the ultimate political goal is not to expose the U.S. to a fatal danger, but rather to bring about conditions under which all states can develop as equals, without any outside interference, that goal supposes adherence to certain norms of co-existence.

Further on Falin said: We on our part signed a document on the rules of coexistence already in May 1972. Then we agreed with the U.S. to honour each other's interests, renounce seeking military superiority against each other, and to honour the principle of equality and equal security. For the U.S. and for the rest of the world the real victory will be if we do all in our power to avoid war. Of this problem we speak openly, stating that the centrepiece of Soviet domestic and foreign policy is peace. Yet Americans (?believe) that [there] are things more important than peace. They do not only speak that way, they act so. In its decisions the U.S. leadership considers the today and perhaps the tomorrow, but fails to look further in the future. That is not a responsible policy, for each state should follow long-range policy. Life is not distributable to four-year presidential spells. Life is an unbroken process and all the states should consider that in shaping their policies, V.M. Falin said, among others.

HAIG TV STATEMENT ON TALKS, MILITARY CUTS REPORTED

LD211324 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The American secretary of state, Alexander Haig, has again claimed that the administration is ready to have talks with the Soviet Union on ending the arms race, but he said bluntly in a television interview in Washington that such talks should be conducted from positions of strength and he called on the American public and congressmen not to urge a cut in military allocations. In Haig's opinion this would have a negative effect on the future dialogue with the Soviet Union. President Reagan spoke in a similar vein recently.

U.S. DESIRE FOR FIRST STRIKE CAPABILITY ASSAILED

LD181128 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 18 Sep 81

[By TASS military commentator Vladimir Bogachov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep, TASS--Fantastic concoctions about Soviet medium-range missiles are coming especially thick and fast in the course of the current campaign in the West around the illusory "Soviet military threat".

The "need to respond" to the Soviet missile known as "the SS-20" in the West is held up there as one of the major arguments in favour of deploying new U.S. cruises and Pershing-II's in Western Europe. The Western propagandists lean particularly heavily on the following two postulates:

1. NATO does not have delivery systems on a par with the Soviet SS-20's on the European theatre of operations.

Indeed it would be surprising if the United States or, say, Britain deployed a replica of this Soviet missile in Western Europe. However, even today NATO maintains in the European theatre of operations about 1,000 medium-range nuclear systems, including nuclear-capability aircraft, Pershing-I ballistic missiles, French intermediate range missiles and the missiles carried by U.S., British and French submarines. All told, NATO's medium-range delivery vehicles can carry in one launch 50 per cent more nuclear warheads than the analogous Soviet systems can.

2. The Soviet SS-20 missile is intended to deliver the first counter-force strike at NATO's military targets in Western Europe. It is worthwhile to recall here the estimates given about the Soviet missile by U.S. Senate officials J. Ritchy and A. Friendly, formulated in a paper for U.S. congressmen. The authors of the paper, who had interviewed a number of politicians and military leaders in the United States and Western Europe, point out, in particular, that the mobility of the SS-20 makes this system less vulnerable to the NATO countries' first strike.

The SS-20 is an ideal weapon for the second, retaliation strike, they say, and, according to the criteria used in the United States, it is a defensive weapon.

The authors of the above report also illustrate the true objectives of the Pentagon leaders in deploying new American medium-range systems. Citing high ranking NATO leaders, they point out that if a NATO officer wants to use a warhead or two against targets on Soviet territory in order to demonstrate his intentions, he will not be able to do so without new Pershing and cruise missiles. Strikes at Soviet territory with the help of bombers, the paper points out, will take much time and will be ineffective because of the modernisation of the Soviet air defence forces. At the same time the decision to use one ballistic missile based on the American submarine, according to NATO strategists, will mean the delivery of 14 relatively inaccurate warheads. This decision, according to the paper, is likely to be blocked because the U.S. President would not risk invoking retaliation against U.S. territory.

The matter has been put in a nutshell, as the saying goes. The Pentagon needs new medium-range U.S. systems in Western Europe not to "respond" to the Soviet defence missile SS-20 but to build up a first nuclear strike potential against the USSR. They care not for European security but for reducing the strength of retaliation against U.S. territory in case of aggression against the USSR.

It should be said with regard to this course of thinking of the NATO leaders that the Soviet Armed Forces, including the SS-20 missiles, are maintained to ensure that no officer of the Western military bloc is ever tempted to "demonstrate his intentions" with the help of one, two or more nuclear warheads in Western or Eastern Europe, or in any other part of the world.

Now that the military situation in Europe has been dramatically destabilized, the Soviet Union is not going to insist on keeping all the missiles deployed in its western areas and can agree to reduce them, of course, on condition that NATO's decision to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe is withdrawn.

HAIG W. BERLIN VISIT MARKED BY ANTIWAR PROTESTS

PM180929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 5

[Report by correspondent S. Zyubanov: "'Down With the Neutron Bomb!'"]

[Text] West Berlin, 14 Sep--Kilometers of steel railings along the sidewalks of the central streets, a double barrier of police cars around the Schoeneberg Rathaus and endless rows of guardians of law and order with rubber nightsticks and shields--this was how the city looked yesterday when U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig paid a brief visit.

The city authorities took the unusual precautionary measures because more than 80,000 West Berliners, despite the campaign of slander and threats launched by the Christian Democratic Union, had responded to the appeal by more than 60 youth, public, political and religious organizations and come out to protest against U.S. policy which is a danger to peace.

The columns of people stretching for many kilometers bore thousands of slogans and placards repeating again and again the words: "Haig Go Home!", "Down With the Neutron Bomb!", "Talks Not Arms!", "Peace Is All-Important!"

While the final antiwar rally was taking place on the Winterfeldplatz, not far away, in the Steingenberger Hotel, Haig was zealously publicizing the U.S. policy of war preparations for the benefit of the press. His speech was peppered with cold war phraseology and contained slanderous attacks on Soviet and GDR foreign policy. The secretary of state let it be known that the purpose of his trip to Western Europe was to make the NATO partners adhere to the "common"--in other words, U.S.--position: first a new round of arms, and then talks. Haig's speech was clearly intended to distract the world public's attention from the real threat posed by Washington's militarist course and to moderate the growing anger in the world at President Reagan's decision to produce the neutron weapon, which the Pentagon proposes to use primarily in Europe.

All this took place in the presence of FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher who defied the provisions of the four-power agreement and accompanied Haig to West Berlin in his official capacity.

When the U.S. secretary of state had left West Berlin on a special aircraft detachments of the 7,000-strong army of police continued to use water cannons and tear-gas grenades to disperse the demonstrators.

PENTAGON PLANNING CHEMICAL WARFARE PROGRAMS

LD191510 Moscow TASS in English 1 ,0 GMT 19 Sep 81

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Vegorov]

[Text] Washington, 19 Sep, TASS--Just two days after Secretary of State Alexander Haig made a slanderous statement in West Berlin, attacking the Soviet Union for the alleged use of chemical toxins, the House Appropriations Committee in Washington went into session to discuss Pentagon-prepared programs of chemical warfare. Unlike usual, the public and reporters were barred from attending the committee meeting and a guard officer paced the floor in front of the closed door, politely keeping off any curious visitors.

When the case in point is chemical weapons the Pentagon wants no publicity. A report for U.S. Congress, signed by General David Jones, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, is also sparing of words when it mentions briefly that the United States must modernise its offensive chemical weapons and that the so-called binary charges are the most desirable alternative for the purpose.

The Army has worked out plans for the Pine Bluffs base to produce, starting from 1983, 155-mm binary shells, filled with "GB" nerve gas. The same base is to start manufacture in 1984 of "big-eye" chemical bombs and artillery shells, containing another binary chemical gas, "VX". For the 1981 fiscal year Congress allocated 3.2 million dollars for building the first stage of a factory to produce binary toxins. Then the Reagan administration requested Congress to allocate an extra 20 million dollars to complete the construction of the factory. In addition, according to a report to Congress by the Department of Defence, 5.3 million dollars will be earmarked in 1982 for storing chemical weapons. Detailed data about the chemical weapons arsenals is kept secret but, according to information that has leaked into the press, the United States has stockpiled between 28 and 38 thousand tons of toxic chemical agents.

But all the data, cited by the Pentagon, on spending on chemical weapons, is only the top of a huge iceberg. The New York TIMES magazine disclosed recently that expenditure on preparations for chemical warfare will amount to 2,470 million dollars or maybe even more within the next five years. Layouts [as received] for research into chemical warfare means alone increased from 29 million dollars in 1976 to 106 million dollars in 1981. Characteristically, spending on preparations for chemical warfare was boosted in 1981 following slanderous reports that the Soviet Union had used chemical agents in Afghanistan, which were used as a pretext for the increase. At the same time the U.S. authorities were making every effort to hush up or were denying categorically the documentary data about the use in Afghanistan of U.S. chemical agents, supplied to Afghan counter-revolutionaries by U.S. special services.

EVIDENCE 'PROVES' U.S. USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD182206 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] High ranking representatives of the United States administration are slanderously accusing the Soviet Union and its allies of using poison substances in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

But, as they themselves admit, they have no evidence to prove their charge. On the other hand, there is plenty of evidence proving that the United States has been using poison substances on a large-scale during its aggression in Vietnam. There are also many facts about the intensive preparations of the Pentagon for a war with the use of these weapons of mass destruction.

Only 10 years ago, Indochina was the Pentagon's testing ground for chemical and bacteriological weapons. Some 50 types of them were used, from tear gas to the lethal nerve gas, from the grippe virus to the bubonic plague virus. More than 100,000 tons of highly toxic defoliants were showered on Vietnam; some 2 million people have suffered from them. Many of them died, others became invalids for life. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese women will never have children. Besides 40,000 American soldiers and hundreds of Australian servicemen were affected and today, many years later, their children are suffering from that too.

America's secretary of state, Haig, who is now making the groundless charges against the Soviet Union, at that time was a battalion commander in South Vietnam and he, of course, knows very well about those crimes.

A group of specialists from the University of Milan, who visited Vietnam, said that the aftermaths of the chemical war continue to be felt even today. Poison substances, they stressed in their report, did enormous harm to the rice fields, banana and coffee plantations, and to the animal world. It is necessary, said the Italian specialists, to draw attention to the amazing brutality of those methods and to recall once again that, despite all the agreements, the United States has done nothing to compensate for the damage inflicted on Vietnam.

The United States also supplies its allies with poisonous substances. Recently the South African racists used the Agent Orange defoliant against the civilian population in Namibia, and that was the poison applied extensively in Indochina. Pretoria uses chemical weapons also in its aggression against Angola. In El Salvador, U.S.-made chemical bombs are dropped by U.S.-made planes and helicopters on the peaceful population and the fighters against the oppressive regime. In Kabul, Afghanistan, foreign newsmen were shown grenades with the (TS) gas, and chemical bombs with the trade mark: Made in the United States, on them. All this is used by the bands of mercenaries, who at the training bases in Pakistan, are taught to handle the weapons by American instructors.

And another fact: There were three cases when the girls in some of the schools in Kabul were poisoned with chemical substances of American make.

Cuba is a country against which the United States has long been conducting a bacteriological war. And lately there has been an outbreak in the country of the dengue fever and a special form of conjunctivitis. One hundred and fifty six people died of the fever; 99 of them were children.

In the laboratory at Fort Dietrich in the United States, where bacteriological weapons are developed, tests have been made to grow a mosquito, the carrier of that fever. According to information in the possession of the Cuban authorities, the spread of disease-causing organisms is the doing of the CIA-men. The Pentagon is working out plans for large-scale aggressions in different parts of the world with the use of chemical weapons. This follows from a rpeort presented to Congress by Army Secretary John Marsh and Chief of Army Staff General Edward Meyer. They intend to equip all Army divisions, without exception, with means of chemical warfare. For that purpose, the Pentagon has stockpiled in its arsenals some 3 million shells, several scores of thousands of bombs and hundreds of thousands of grenades containing poisonous substances. Altogether, stockpiles of United States chemical weapons exceed 150,000 tons.

At the Toole Arsenal in the State of Utah alone, there are over 60,000 tons of ammunition filled with poisonous chemicals, including the GB and DX nerve gas. And, as the ASSOCIATED PRESS said, this amount is enough to destroy the entire population of the earth 10,000 times over. The Pentagon is deploying these weapons not only on the territory of the United States but in other countries, too.

The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL says for example that near the city of Pirmasens in Federal Germany, such an amount of nerve gas is kept which is enough to wipe out billions of people. There is also reliable information that chemical and bacteriological weapons are kept at the Iwakuni U.S. base in Japan. Back in 1972, the Soviet Union submitted to the Disarmament Committee a draft international convention on banning the development, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and destroying them. The UN General Assembly called for completing as soon as possible the drafting of the document. Washington however, under various pretexts, is opposing that.

NATO MANEUVERS SIMULATE TOXIC WEAPONS USE

LD182344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1927 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Sep (TASS)--The White House, using imitation biological and chemical poisonous substances, is covering the fields, cloaking the trees and the houses. Thousands of soldiers in special clothes are waging "battle." They are supported by large tank formations and other combat technology.

This picture is now typical for a number of regions of the central FRG, where soldiers of the United States, the FRG and Great Britain "are playing at war," in conditions where chemical weapons are used. A total of 70,000 servicemen, over 600 aircraft, about 4,800 tanks and other combat machines and 15,000 military trucks are taking part in these NATO maneuvers, which are code-named "Certain Encounter."

These exercises are part of NATO's autumn military "games," "Autumn Forge-81," in which about 300,000 servicemen from 13 NATO countries are involved. Seventeen thousand soldiers and officers of the U.S. Army and 27,000 tons of military hardware were sent across the ocean to participate in the maneuvers on FRG territory.

The practicing by the NATO Allied Armed Forces of operations involving the use of toxic weapons indicates that the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc believe that it is possible to use this monstrous mass destruction weapon, which is reminiscent of the neutron bomb in its effects. Both types of weapons kill people and leave military equipment untouched. Such saber rattling, conducted near the borders of the socialist countries, increases tension on the European Continent.

Within the framework of the "Autumn Forge-81" exercises, NATO's "Scharfe Klinge" maneuvers, involving over 47,000 U.S., FRG and Canadian servicemen; 13,000 tanks and other fighting vehicles; and about 450 combat aircraft and helicopters, have ended in south and southeast FRG.

NATO's military show is causing disquiet and widespread protests on the part of the West German population. The peasants of Bavaria and Baden-Wuerttemberg published a statement which notes that the maneuvers of the North Atlantic bloc are causing serious damage to fields and pastures, ruining the harvest and creating a real threat to the peaceful population.

On the outskirts of the built-up area of Strasberg (Bavaria), there was a tragedy on the last day of the maneuvers which almost cost the lives of the local inhabitants. A U.S. warplane collided in midair with a Bundeswehr helicopter, killing three U.S. and FRG servicemen. In all, as the FRG military command admitted, the number of accidents during the present military maneuvers on West German territory is unprecedented.

Road traffic has been virtually paralyzed in the regions of the NATO exercises. The roads and highways through villages have been smashed up by tanks, trucks, self-propelled vehicles and other military equipment. Aircraft and helicopters are carrying out low-level flights over densely populated areas of the FRG. Many public buildings have been turned over to the headquarters and troop communications units.

"Our country does not need military shows of this kind. The citizens of the FRG denounce the saber-rattling policy and demand that the NATO leadership take constructive measures in the interests of peace and detente," says a statement by the land organization of the German Communist Party in Hessen.

More on Warfare Simulation

LD201054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2213 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Sep (TASS)--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Vinogradov reports: ...The West German village of Hassenhausen (near Marburg) was shrouded in a cloud simulating a "chemical warfare substance." Almost invisible in this cloud, soldiers of U.S. units stationed in the FRG were preparing in special suits and antigas capes for transfer to the location of the next "battle." A similar "spectacle" took place in Hassenhausen within the framework of the NATO "Certain Encounter" maneuvers. This was yet another testimony of the fact that the U.S. military and NATO are not only planning to make wide use of chemical weaponry for military purposes but are also making practical preparations for this.

Serov on Exercises

LD190850 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 19 Sep 81

[TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov: "Behind the Smokescreen"]

[Text] The central part of West Germany has now become a vast testing range on which NATO forces are "training in combat operations under conditions of chemical warfare." According to the official version, the purpose of the exercises, carried out within the framework of NATO's large-scale manoeuvers "Certain Enounter", is to "perfect methods of protection against a chemical and bacteriological attack" which may supposedly be launched by the Soviet Union. In reality, however, the smokescreen of the "Soviet chemical threat" is used to camouflage very different purposes. The United States would like to justify by allegations about this mythical "threat" its own plans to turn Western Europe into an arsenal of chemical weapons and the potential theatre of chemical warfare. The plans for deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles and neutron weapons in Western Europe are complemented by plans to stockpile chemical weapons there.

All this is in full accord with the Pentagon's latest concept of comprehensive warfare." This concept provides for simultaneous preparations for conducting both a conventional war and chemical and nuclear warfare, and Europe is viewed by the Pentagon as the more probable theatre of operations. Material preparations for chemical warfare, involving up-to-date offensive weapons, are in full swing in the United States. A major complex to produce new-generation nerve chemical weapons--the so-called "binary" agents--in the form of artillery shells, air bombs and missile warheads, is being rapidly developed in Arkansas. The Pentagon intends to spend about 4,000 million dollars within the next few years on preparations for chemical warfare. In 1981 as much as 85 million dollars will be laid out to develop new offensive chemical weapons and to improve the existing ones. According to the estimates of the well-known British chemist P. Robinson, the United States controls the world's largest stocks of modern highly toxic chemical agents at present.

While carrying on active preparations for chemical warfare, the United States is stubbornly opposed to the conclusion of a convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and demanding their elimination, the draft of which was tabled by the Soviet Union at the Disarmament Committee as far back as 1972. Casting Western Europe in the role of a theatre of operations in a war involving the use of chemical weapons that is planned by it, the United States is trying to deploy a large portion of its chemical agents on the territories of its NATO allies, primarily Britain and West Germany. The Thatcher government is active in the preparations for chemical warfare. Tests of "binary" chemical agents are being conducted in Britain and a special testing range has been set up to improve methods of chemical warfare. Needless to say, all this offers grim prospects for the densely populated Western Europe and the public of the West European countries is increasingly resolutely voicing its opposition to the dangerous plans of Washington and NATO.

ZA RUBEZHOM ON FRG REVANCHISTS, NEUTRON BOMB

PM171207 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 37 Signed to Press 10 Sep 81 p 5

[A. Tolpegin article: "Why Revanchists Want the Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] At the same time as Washington, in an attempt to reduce world public indignation over the decision on the series production of neutron weapons, assures people that they will be kept exclusively on U.S. territory, and official Bonn, supporting this hypocritical game, alleges that the question of deploying them in the FRG is not on the agenda at all, F.-J. Strauss, leader of West German reaction, is demanding that the Bundeswehr be equipped with the neutron bomb. In an interview in the Springer newspaper DIE WELT he declared that "the production of neutron weapons will make sense only if these weapons are made available to NATO troops in Europe."

It is known that international agreements prohibit the FRG from possessing nuclear weapons. Did Strauss not make a slip? No, he did not. In an interview in BILD ZEITUNG, another Springer newspaper, he confirmed his position: "For 20 years now the Bundeswehr has had delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons. My successors in the post of defense minister, including H. Schmidt, Leber and Apel (representatives of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD]--A.T.) retained these delivery vehicles and partially modernized them. As regards neutron weapons, it is a question only of having the possibility of replacing the already existing nuclear charges with others which cause less destruction but are more effective as a weapon against tanks."

You cannot deny the constancy of the chairman of the Christian Social Union: His views have not undergone any change since the cold war. While defense minister in the late fifties and early sixties Strauss strove hard to get nuclear weapons for the Bundeswehr. Then resolute protests from the USSR and other socialist countries and the mass antiwar movement in the FRG itself prevented the realization of those plans. But Strauss succeeded in equipping the West German Army with delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons and the arsenal of these vehicles (missiles, aircraft and nuclear artillery) is constantly being extended and modernized. No less than 5,000 nuclear warheads are stored on FRG territory. They are under American control but half of them are earmarked for the Bundeswehr and can be handed over to it at any moment that Washington considers suitable. It is not for nothing that STERN magazine has called the FRG a "secret nuclear power."

While Strauss was defense minister the Bundeswehr generals openly declared their aims: "It is impossible to imagine that a Germany without nuclear weapons will be reinstated within its historical and national borders!" In other words, they needed nuclear weapons in order to try to revise the results of World War II, liquidate the GDR and wrest from the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia territories that belong to them. Nothing came of this. Moreover, the FRG, where the SPD and the Free Democratic Party acceded to power, replacing the reactionary bloc of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, recognized the existing realities and concluded treaties with the socialist countries.

Now the revanchist circles, which hope to return to power and pursue their former policy, connect their plans with the neutron bomb. This particularly barbarous type of weapon, which is designed not at all for defense but for aggression, seems particularly attractive to them as it is believed primarily to destroy people while sparing material valuables. It is characteristic that the neutron bomb's qualities are particularly avidly admired by DEUTSCHE NATIONAL-ZEITUNG, the neofascist newspaper with a circulation of 120,000.

Of course, the revanchists' calculations are not fated to come true this time either. The Soviet Union will know how to defend its interests and those of its allies. But the statements by Strauss and his confederates graphically show what dangers would accompany the deployment of neutron weapons in the FRG and other NATO countries. There is now no more important task for the participants in the antiwar movement and for everyone who values peace in Europe than that of preventing this.

ROUNDUP OF UK LABOR PARTY TALKS ON ARMS RACE

LD181731 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep, TASS--A delegation of the parliamentary Labour Party of Great Britain, led by the party leader Michael Foot, has visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The leaders of the party were received by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

They had talks at the CPSU Central Committee, the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Foreign Ministry as well as at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations under the USSR Academy of Sciences.

A report of the delegation's visit says, specifically, that in the course of the talk at the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet delegation informed the Labour members of Parliament in detail about the foreign policy principles and guidelines of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, and expounded the peace program for the 1980s adopted at the 26th Congress of the CPSU and other Soviet proposals in the disarmament field made in furtherance of the ideas of the congress.

Numerous facts and arguments were cited to demonstrate the groundless of the propaganda campaign about a "Soviet military threat" and about the alleged violation by the Soviet Union of the military and strategic balance in Europe, which is being used by the West to justify the policy of arms race escalation.

The participants in the meeting stressed the importance of an early beginning of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of medium-range weapons in Europe and favoured the resumption of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The Soviet Union's support for the proposal to set up nuclear-free zones in Europe was reaffirmed. The CPSU delegation pointed out that the Soviet Union had on many occasions declared that it would not use nuclear weapons against countries that do not produce nuclear weapons and refuse to station them on their territories. The Soviet Government is prepared to formalize this pledge through an appropriate treaty with every country that will take this position.

The Labour delegation said their party favoured stopping the arms race and preserving detente. The Labour MPs strongly opposed the neutron weapons and modernization of Britain's nuclear means. The Labour delegation emphasized that their party worked for peace and international cooperation, for the furtherance of the accords reached as a result of the Helsinki conference and expressed hope for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting. The delegation pointed out in this connection that the Labour Party had approved the confidence-building proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Concerning Soviet-British relations, the common opinion was expressed that their present level did not correspond to mutual interests and the requirements of international cooperation. There are no objective reasons for holding down the development of relations between the USSR and Great Britain. An improvement in Soviet-British relations would benefit both countries and would also promote the process of detente and a healthier climate in Europe and elsewhere. There was a unanimous acknowledgement of the use of exchanges of opinions and contacts between representatives of the CPSU and the Labour Party in mutually acceptable forms.

The talks were conducted in an outspoken and friendly atmosphere. The sides continue to hold different points of view on a number of issues.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS GROWING EUROPEAN PEACE LOBBY

PM171101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov article under the rubric "A Political Observer's Notes": "Confrontation"]

[Text] Lobby. This word, which comes from the English language, has taken on a uniformly negative significance in Russian, and no wonder. We have not adopted the literal, innocent sense of the word (look in the dictionary--vestibule, foyer, entrance hall, corridor), but the figurative sense, denoting the self-interest and malice of those who operate behind the scenes, in the corridors and halls of power.

There are various lobbies but the concept is most closely associated with the American military-industrial complex. Lobbyists are those who push the arms race on Capitol Hill, in the Pentagon, in the "big press" and at universities and research centers and, of course, in the corporations which are commonly called the manufacturers of death. The day before yesterday they were pushing multiple nuclear warheads, yesterday--cruise missiles (again, successfully!), and today they are fussing like mother hens over MX mobile ICBM's, the new B-1 strategic bomber and the monstrous Ohio submarine. They are again experiencing success--with the present Washington leadership and also in connection with the $1.5 trillion allocated for military preparations in the next 5 years. Of course, in the distribution of this astronomical sum some of the American military corporations are losing out while their rivals grab dainty titbits, but on the whole the military-industrial complex lobbyists will once again, like champions, lift a record height, raising the arms mountain still higher and making it even more terrible.

Whereas now, as experts calculate, everyone living on earth is, so to speak, sitting on a powder keg filled with 3 tons of TNT, in a short time, it seems each of us will be guaranteed an "average" of 3.5 or 4 tons of explosive. But the pushers of war will not calm down but assure us, while pushing the world into the abyss, that real security and lasting peace will only come when there is at least 10 tons of dynamite, that "anti-bread" of our age, for each of our brothers and sisters in mankind.

That is roughly the political context in which the English words lobby and lobbyist have entered Russian speech, migrating from America....

But recently American's NEWSWEEK, rather against its will but in obedience to the stubborn, impressive facts, published a survey which unwillingly attempts to rectify the unpleasant sound of these words. "The growing peace lobby"--that is the title of this relatively detailed, convincing survey which speaks not of the arms race pushers across the ocean, but of its European opponents and the widespread antiwar sentiments in Western Europe. This is not a new theme, but neither is it static. The "peace lobby" is indeed growing and strengthening, particularly in recent months, which have been marked by the bellicose start to the Reagan administration, and in the last few weeks, when a new action by militarists across the ocean (the decision on the full-scale production of the neutron bomb) has given substantial new impetus to the activity of the "peace lobbyists."

NEWSWEEK hardly sympathizes with these lobbyists but it sees their strength and cannot fail to respect them. Adopting a practical approach to the matter, it cannot help but reckon with the facts, which prove that the antiwar, antimissile movement is exerting an increasing influence on the political climate in the countries concerned. The American magazine paints the following generalized picture: "At the bottom of the marches and slogans is a more profound pacifist trend in Europe--something approaching a silent majority against the nuclear bomb. Such strongholds of neutralism as Austria, Switzerland and Sweden have always avoided the nuclear arms race. NATO's northern flank, the leaders of Denmark and Norway, call for the creation of a nuclear-free zone throughout Scandinavia.

"The ruling coalition in Belgium is plagued by an antinuclear minority, while West Germany and particularly the Netherlands are paralyzed by disputes over whether to accept NATO's new Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles. Even in Britain, where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher remains one of Reagan's staunchest supporters, the government publicly supports neutron warheads but privately hopes that Britain will not be asked to stockpile them on its territory."

In short, from Washington's viewpoint things are not completely satisfactory anywhere and the American schedule for the missile arming of Western Europe is in jeopardy, although it seemed that all had been signed and sealed nearly 2 years ago, back in December 1979.

It is well known that NATO's December decision on missiles met from the first with broad public opposition, bolstered by the Soviet alternative which had then been put forward--talks on reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe. Since then, time has not been on the side of the American missiles' advocates. A particular feature of the present moment is that West European governments, above all the FRG Government, which is of key importance for the American plans, have found themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea, under pressure from two directions. On the one hand the Reagan administration--above all, such representatives as Secretary of Defense Weinberger--is all but demanding military obedience from its allies and is, moreover, treading unceremoniously on their toes by failing to display any taste for consultations with them, despite the current President's election promises. An example is the story of the adoption of the neutron bomb decision. On the other hand, increasing pressure is being brought to bear on West European governments by the public, who are "infected" with the antimilitarist (and in this sense, anti-American) sentiments inspired by Washington's ostentatious belligerence.

What NEWSWEEK described as an emerging "silent majority against the nuclear bomb" has still not spoken out at the top of its voice, but the massed voices of protest emanating from its ranks are becoming louder and more impressive all the time. The sides are evenly matched. The more manifest Washington's militarism, the more powerful are the explosions of antiwar demonstrations, while the neutron bomb episode, in the phrase of Hamburg's DER SPEIGEL, caused a downright "gigantic earthquake" of an antiwar thrust.

The less Washington spares the pride of its West European partners, the more politically inconvenient and insecure their position becomes and the harder it is to justify it to their own citizens.

Finally, the situation is made extremely acute by the fact that never before since the war have Washington strategists toyed so persistently with the idea of the possibility of "limited" nuclear war. Limited to within Europe, as London's THE OBSERVER specifies.

According to earlier scenarios thermonuclear conflict was most often imagined as an exchange of nuclear missile strikes between the United States and the Soviet Union and took place, as it were, over Europe's head leaving it, so to speak, above the fighting (or, if you prefer, under the fighting) between the two powers. Now the old continent, whose immortal geniuses have lit with their torches the path to the heights of humanist civilization, is most often presented... under a pseudonym. It is not called Europe now, it is called a theater (theater of hostilities). That is, a territory where, in the event of conflict, theater nuclear weapons are used alongside conventional weapons. It is no longer a place above the thermonuclear fighting, it is the site of the fighting itself. It is for Europe that they are preparing the Pershings and Tomahawks which threaten to disrupt the existing military equilibrium and dangerously raise the level of military confrontation. It is for Europe (above all for Europe) that yet another American gift is being put on the production line--the neutron bomb which, without any doubt, works in favor of the idea of "limited" nuclear war by lowering the "nuclear threshold" to such an extent that to cross it is a "trifle" and it becomes increasingly "easy" to use nuclear weapons.

The specters of nuclear death are stalking Europe, summoning to life a new stage in the mass, increasingly active, energetic antiwar movement which began last summer. Fewer nuclear weapons! Further from the nuclear death!--that is how the "peace lobby's" program can be formulated.

That is why it is urging Scandinavian politicians to seriously examine the plan to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. That is why it is "plaguing" the Belgian Government by intensifying its vacillations, forcing the Dutch Government not to hurry (it has been nearly 3 years now) to consent to the deployment of American missiles and striving to spread this "Dutch disease" to West Germany.

Without West Germany, America's designs collapse. The confrontation between the two trends is more telling there than anywhere. The FRG Government has fallen between the two stools of NATO's "dual decisions." The opponents of the missiles want to pull one stool (the NATO "upgrading" with American missiles) away from under it, while the Americans are tugging at the other stool (the promises of talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear missile facilities). The West German "peace lobby" is waging a persistent offensive and Chancellor Schmidt is having the most trouble from his own party--the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

The broad alliance of antiwar forces in Western Europe includes, as is known, people of various nations and ages, political views and religious faiths (they are in no way reassured by the black humor of Samuel Cohen, father of the neutron bomb, who declared it to be "Christian"). The political philosophy of the supporters of peace cannot be reduced to a common denomination, but I would like to dwell on one aspect of their antiwar convictions.

They are accused, as if of mortal sins, of pacifism, anti-Americanism and, of course, "pro-Sovietism," or of being prepared to follow the "insulting" principle (as Richard Allen, the American President's national security adviser, put it): "Better Red Than Dead." They are condescendingly reproached for being naive and incompetent since, in the opinion of the arrogant supermen of our day who have chosen to follow as their profession the theories, concepts and scenarios of nuclear conflicts, the ordinary man "in the street," the nonspecialist, cannot understand these complex matters and is therefore not qualified to make a judgment on the question of his own life and death. To be or not to be? That, apparently, does not concern the ordinary person. The technocratic "nuclear elite," playing out their scenarios, believe that only specialists numbered in dozens or a few hundreds have a right to answer Hamlet's question, which faces all mankind, although the destiny--to be or not to be--will befall hundreds of millions of people.

To these accusations and reproaches, the perverted thinking which passes itself off as sophisticated thinking, the "peace lobby" counterposes, above all, commonsense based on the force of life and the experience of the postwar decades. The main argument is irrefutable. Does not experience indicate that all the concepts and doctrines which demonstrate the need for new armaments and "upgrading" as the only realistic path to peace and security have only contributed to the vicious circle which spins from decade to decade, from one round of the arms race to the next? This is pseudosecurity increasing the danger of war, madness disguised as ultrarationality. The man in the street can see this better than the armchair strategist buried in their papers.

"In a word, in order to reduce, you have to increase"--thus the poet mocked the bureaucratic approach to reducing staffs. An apt description of the present plans for "arms upgrading" in Western Europe--for the sake, they assure us, of arms control. Increasing the level of military confrontation has never yet led to a reduction in that level. No specialists from across the ocean or from NATO headquarters can refute this argument on the part of the opponents of American missiles. The demand for a lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe is one element which unites the politically diverse "peace lobby." But the Soviet Union persistently makes that same demand. The stance of the West European antiwar movement coincides with the Soviet side, not the American one, not on the basis of sympathies or antipathies but on the basis of considerations of a commonsense founded on the entire postwar experience.

Those politicians who are being thoroughly plagued by the "peace lobby" are reluctant to understand this (they could, but they do not want to). The most cogent example is Chancellor Schmidt.

"Matters must not reach the point where one fine day the Italians and the Dutch, Scandinavians and Germans begin to believe that the Soviet Union has long been prepared to hold talks and that it is more willing to reduce its armaments than our own allies are," the chancellor recently said, in a tone of both warning and complaint. "We must not allow such completely distorted, incorrect conclusions to be put forward."

Schmidt is hammering at an open door, since he knows very well, from his own experience, that the conclusions he mentions are quite true and not at all distorted. The blame for the fact that they are "allowed" by the Italians and the Dutch, Scandinavians and Germans rests not with Soviet propaganda but with Washington's policy.

HAVANA IPU FORUM URGES EAST-WEST ARMS TALKS

LD171838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Correspondent Vyacheslav Lavrentyer report on 68th session of Interparliamentary Union [IPU] meeting in Cuba]

[Text] The Havana Palace of Congresses has once again become the venue of a major international forum. Members of parliament from over 90 countries of the world and representatives of many international organizations have assembled here in order to discuss the most pressing problems facing mankind.

The Soviet delegation, headed by Comrade Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, distributed two important documents at the session containing constructive proposals: The USSR Supreme Soviet "Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," and the USSR Parliamentary Group appeal to the parliamentary groups of the United States and the West European countries, in connection with the decision of the American administration to commence production of the neutron bomb.

In the very first speeches the speakers sharply criticized the foreign policy of the U.S. administration, through whose fault the situation in the world has acutely deteriorated. The decision by President Reagan to begin production of the neutron bomb and the deployment of new American missiles in Europe were also censured. But, of course, the main question which was pointed out by all those who took the rostrum, at the Havana Palace of Congresses, was the question of war and peace. Those who spoke expressed the unanimous opinion that the international community must make every effort to see talks are resumed between East and West on the question of disarmament, which were interrupted through the fault of the Government of the United States.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD201945 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0825 GMT 20 Sep 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin--not further identified]

[Text] [Levin] Good day, esteemed listeners. Literally every day of our life confirms the profound validity of the words spoken by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet when the Supreme Soviet "Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" was being discussed. He said that now, today, is the time to do everything possible to bar the way to those who are fond of unlimited armaments and military adventures. Everything has to be done to safeguard people's right to life. Nobody can stand aside or be indifferent toward this matter. It concerns each and every one of us. Our party, which is keeping strictly and faithfully to the course drawn up by the 26th party congress, is steadily implementing the policy of preserving detente and curbing armaments. A crucial issue in international affairs at the present time is that of curbing the nuclear arms race.

Arms Race

In this respect it is worth paying special attention to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meeting with Foot, the leader of the British Labor Party, and Healey, the deputy leader, which took place this week. During this meeting Comrade Brezhnev expressed the view that, given good will, the problem of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe could be resolved. The Soviet Union does not intend to insist on maintaining the total quantity of missiles deployed in its western regions and may agree to a reduction of them, but only on the condition, of course, that the Americans adopt a reasonable attitude and if the issue of the implementation of the well-known NATO decision is removed from the agenda.

This line stems from the specific proposals formuated by the 26th party congre . It confirms yet again that the Soviet Union is prepared, even tomorrow, to sit down at the negotiating table. Furthermore, we have just one thing to state: The negotiations must be equitable and just.

But how is the United States approaching these talks? There is much to be said about this. [Kobysh] In this respect I would like to say that last week's speech by Richard Allen, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, for example, cannot fail to put one on one's guard. He chose a very special forum, the 35th national convention of the U.S. Air Force Association, to state the U.S. position on the eve of the talks. Richard Allen, President Reagen's assistant, said literally the following, and I quote: The talks on the conclusion of an arms control agreement, as all other agreements, will be conducted by us in the broad context of the Soviet Union's behavior.

Just listen to that: "In the context of the Soviet Union's behavior." In other words, if Mr. Richard Allen or his bosses or somebody else in the United States decides that the Soviet Union is behaving badly from their viewpoint they will not sit down at the negotiating table or else at those talks they will negotiate, so to speak, from a position of diktat--they will demand that the Soviet Union abandon its policy, abandon the foundations of that policy, and so on and so forth. Can these really be described as talks? Can one really enter into talks in such a mood?

But suppose we reject these double standards on which the political thinking of U.S. leaders is based and turn this logic in the other direction: Suppose we say that we will not sit down at the negotiating table with the United States unless it abandons its behavior, what would happen then?

[Shishlin] Well, I believe that the U.S. behavior is, or course, fairly provocative, and the rhetoric of the new U.S. administration, which is now only relatively new--rhetoric intended to sow distrust in Soviet foreign policy--is more than fairly provocative.

However, despite all the parochial ideological posturing in which the Reagan administration indulges, despite everything they proclaim in virutally every speech, regardless of who the actual speaker is, be it the President himself or a member of his closest entourage, there are, of course, manifestations in world politics with which the Americans will have to come to terms whether they like it or not.

It seems to me that the first thing which they cannot ignore and will be unable to ignore is the fact that although the Soviet Union does not aspire to military superiority and does not proceed beyond its own defensive needs and the needs of its allies, it will frustrate any U.S. attempts to attain military superiority with no less determination. That is the first thing.

Second, it seems to me that the United States is already beginning to encounter the fact that cracks are beginning to appear in the whole U.S. budget, in all this "Reaganomics" as it is called in the United States. At any rate, we have already mentioned on a previous occasion that they have even had to cut a snip from their favourite ribbon, the broadest one in the U.S. budget, the ribbon of that military spending, in an attempt somehow to mold the budget in accordance with the pattern desired by Reagan and his entourage. Well, the figure may not be very big, $13 billion, but it is symptomatic, too.

The third and final point to which I would like to draw your attention is the following. The question of reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe, for example, should unquestionably be resolved and studied at Soviet-U.S. talks, but not only there. After all, the European partners of the United States also have a voice in all this business. Of course, the socialist allies of our country have their own viewpoint on this. I believe that if you look at the struggle that has been, is being waged and is developing over nuclear missiles in Europe and the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in some West European states, you can see that the political standing, at the very least, not to mention the practical standing of the NATO decision and the political arguments for this decision have been substantially shaken during the last year. In fact, almost 2 years have already passed since that decision was made.

Haig Visit, Reaction

[Levin] In this respect of course, the visit by U.S. Secretary of State Haig to West Europe is worthy of attention, it seems to me. After all, he really made this trip in order, on the one hand, to smooth out some very rough edges in relations with the FRG, first and foremost. These relate not merely to military-political issues but to economic issues. The expensive dollar policy which the Reagan administration is now pursuing has inflicted a very painful blow precisely on the FRG. Suffice it to say that the value of the mark has fallen by 25 percent in relation to the dollar. When you consider that West Germany imports virtually all the oil it consumes, and that is 100 million tons, and that oil transactions are conducted in dollars, you can see that this is a very sensitive matter for West Germany.

What is more, during his recent visit to Rome FRG Chancellor Schmidt said that the policy of the expensive dollar is causing intensified inflation and unemployment in the West European countries. This consideration could not, of course, be lost on the secretary of state and he had to reassure the West Germans in some way.

But that is only one consideration. There is also a fairly clear difference of opinions. I believe that what SPD Chairman Willy Brandt had to say about the need for Europe to show more independence in the solution of highly complex international issues was very noteworthy in this respect. In my view, Haig was very much aware of this public mood in West Europe during his visit, above all during his stay in West Berlin.

[Kobysh] Yes, in West Berlin everything turned out to be extremely expressive and significant. Haig in his speech was virtually setting out the ideological manifesto of the present bellicose American administration.

In this ideological manifesto he was not trying to persuade but was demanding from the U.S. allies total submissiveness and obedience and was demanding that without a moment's hesitation they march in step with the Pentagon and in step with other Washington departments.

At the time that Haig was making his speech a demonstration was raging on the streets of West Berlin. According to some reports those involved in this demonstration numbered 50,000, while other reports set the figure at 80,000. In their hands the demonstrators carried very interesting slogans. Some said: "Haig, there are things more important than war," which is a response to his well-known utterance that there are things more important than peace; "Haig, we do not want to be a U.S. atomic colony," and "Haig, it is best you go home." It is very interesting that at the time when Haig came for talks to West Germany and then appeared in West Berlin, which he chose as the place for setting out his ideological platform, the platform of his administration, that at this time, as I way saying, the position of West European public opinion was formulated so clearly and concisely.

W. Europe Economic Problems

But in this connection it is very important to realize the following, that is, that many West Europeans now see a danger not merely in Washington's military course from the viewpoint of a threat to peace. They see the direct danger of this course to their own well-being. You were absolutely right when you said that Reagan's economic policy is a policy of aggressive, nationalistic expansionism. The United States now sees above all the FRG but also other West European countries--I am not speaking here of Japan--as very serious trade rivals and all the time it is increasingly evident to the West Europeans that by the imposition of military expenditure and the involvement of West European countries in the armaments race the United States is pursuing, in addition to everything else, another very cunning goal: economically torpedoing these countries and putting them out of action as economic rivals. This is becoming increasingly understood now not only by enlightened thinkers, philosophers and political scientists but even, so to speak, by the man in the street. They are aware that there is a wish to get their marks, francs, guilders and other West European currencies.

[Levin] Indeed, this is the way things are going already with highly regrettable consequences. Indeed, while Schmidt has been speaking of the fact that an expensive dollar is leading to increased unemployment, there has been a very vivid confirmation of this in the streets. In the FRG itself during July 1.2 million people were registered as unemployed. All the specialists predicted that in July things would ease and that it would be a more favorable month. These predictions were upset and West Germany's economists see the reason for the upsetting of their predictions primarily in U.S. policy.

Unemployment is on the increase in all the Common Market countries. According to the latest figures there are now more than 9 million people without work in the West European EEC member countries. But when in this connection the Western Europeans say that they cannot endlessly increase military expenditure, they are told, as presidential adviser Mittendorf said in an interview given to STERN magazine--this was several months ago but what was said is topical at the present time too-that there is nothing new in referring to social problems when it is a question of military expenditure: This is done by everyone who wishes to shirk his obligations.

[Shishlin] The contradictions which exist between the U.S. and its West European partners produce a complicated tangle. But perhaps all the same the question of most importance for us is the attitude of Europe toward the Soviet ideas for reducing the level of military confrontation. It is, of course, an oversimplification to say that West Europe is in favor of lowering the threshold [as heard] of this military confrontation. We cannot say that, because the United States did not adopt the Brussels decision at the NATO Council session in isolation and many West European leaders had a hand in that decision.

It is well known too that both Schmidt and Mitterrand, although France is not a member of NATO's military organization, not to mention Thatcher, the leader of the Conservatives, consider that the Brussels decision should be preserved in its entirety and in the totality of its two-part nature, while the Americans are inclined to produce and deploy nuclear missile weapons first and then say: we will see.

[Levin] That is indeed what I was saying.

[Shishlin] Yes, this we will see is already not quite working out for them. The fact is that the time the course of events gave the Americans to delay the talks and to avoid talks is elapsing.

U.S. Arms Talks Delay

[Kobysh] Nikolay Vladimirovich, this is where, of course, a further question arises which, involves a mystery from the viewpoint, indeed, of an approach to the norms of diplomacy: Why precisely at this time did Washington announce its intention to produce neutron weapons on a large scale? This showed the West Europeans that the medium-range missiles are only part of the matter and that in principle, so to speak, Europe is becoming, in the plans of Washington strategists and those who think in terms of a future war, the main and most probable theater of military operations. This is no longer some abstract but quite specific talk. In this connection one wonders what sort of diplomacy this is. The impression is created that the West Europeans are being deliberately provoked. Now when Haig was speaking in West Berlin, I do not know about you, but I gained the impression that he was speaking not in the tone of a mentor and teacher but in the tone of a military man who is simply threatening Europe with military force to the effect that if they do not agree it will be still worse. This is how he speaks with allies, not with developing countries, but his own allies. He is threatening them with military force.

[Shishlin] Unfortunately we frequently witness pronouncements by American state officials at indeed a level of thought which automatically calls to mind pictures depicting old-time circus bouts between wrestlers, when the wrestler turns out to be a mountain of a man, demonstrates his mighty biceps muscles and so on and so forth, in his striving to intimidate his opponent. It is something like this that we are now observing when the Americans really...

[Kobysh] They have already intimidated their allies.

[Shishlin] Yes. They have taken the decision to produce the neutron weapons, have inflated the military budget sky-high, are twisting their partners' arms, and are thinking that this can make the socialist world obliging and make the Soviet Union, like some sort of tame creature, give up its principles. To say the least, these calculations are naive, if not senseless.

[Levin] You gain the general impression that they are extremely overestimating their strength and plainly underestimating the strength of the other side.

[Shishlin] Although to some extent they might have seen, including recently, that the Soviet Union has sufficient means to reliably guard both its own security and also that of its friends and allies.

[Levin] Before moving on to a theme which is very topical, that is, the latest session of the UN General Assembly, I should now like to note one thing: that the strength of our foreign policy lies in the fact that the socialist countries act in a coordinated and cohesive way. Indeed, as is shown by the practice of just recent days, this policy meets with a very widespread response throughout the world.

Bloc Countries Peace Policies

Let us take the visit to Mexico by Comrade Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

This was a very interesting visit, very interesting. It was very fruitful: Seven agreements were signed. But its significance does not just lie in these agreements. It showed that the GDR, a socialist state, and Mexico view many key issues of international life identically. They approach them from identical positions.

Or take another visit, also very important, the visit by Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the president of the CSSR, to Ethiopia, Libya and People's Yemen. It was also marked by the phenomenon of a coincidence of positions on such fundamental issues of present-day international life as the maintenance of peace in Asia, the Indian Ocean zone, in the Arab Peninsula and in the Near East. Incidentally, I would like to note at this point that the joint South Yemeni-Czechoslovak communique stresses support by People's Yemen and Czechoslovakia for the proposal by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

This has become especially topical today as a result of the Washington administration's decision to provide Pakistan with aid worth $3.2 billion, of which half, according to the lowest estimates, will be used for equipping the Pakistani Army with the latest armaments. Even in the next 12 months Pakistan is to receive some of the 40 F-16's which it has been promised. It will receive tanks, self-porpelled guns and combat helicopters. Admittedly, the Americans are saying that all this is not directed against India, but reality shows convincingly that the arms which Pakistn receives are invariably turned against India. This is fanning the situation in the India-Pakistan peninsula and throughout this region.

The socialist countries propose an alternative solution on all contemporary international problems. They indicate a realistic path to the elimination of these causes.

[Shishlin] I would stress at this point, if I may, that the visits which you mentioned, just as other international events, show that the arena of world politics is not a trim lawn where the Americans can run around as they please, turning somersaults, and doing whatever they like. Active protagonists operate in world politics: There are the socialist countries, which adhere to the line of peace, which share the peace program for the eighties proposed by the 26th congress of our party. There are the developing states and their voice could be heard distinctly in the speech by Fidel Castro at the IPU [Interparliamentary Union] meeting. There are, of course, the capitalist countries, which will never be prepared to follow exactly in Washington's tracks. The modern world is a complicated world, a difficult, not a simple world, and different tendencies confront each other. One thing is clear: The United States will not succeed in wrenching things apart. It did not manage to previously and it will not manage to in the future, either.

[Kobysh] The modern world is a complicated world, but it is also a strange world in which proverty-stricken Pakistan--I am sorry, but it is true--is given $3.2 billion in the form of arms, in order to contribute to the arms race, while in Pakistan people are dying of hunger: In Pakistan beggars roam the streets; in Pakistan the mortality rate is one of the world's highest. You ask yourself: What sort of world do we inhabit? What sort of policy is this?

UNGA Session

[Levin] In connection with this, Vitaliy Ivanovich, it would no doubt be appropriate to recall that in the present-day world 570 million people suffer from starvation and malnutrition; 800 million adults cannot read or write; 1.5 billion people--and there are 4.5 billion people in the world altogether, so that is in effect 1 person in 3--are deprived of medical services; 250 million children do not have the opportunity of receiving an education; more than 1 billion people are unemployed. These problems should be the focus of attention at the UN General Assembly. Hence, the chief task facing the General Assembly is the solution of the problem of reducing the danger of war, the preservation and strengthening of peace.

We once again have a clear-cut position. We are again submitting specific proposals, proposals on the inadmissibility of the militarization of space. There is a draft treaty, a Soviet draft, banning the siting of any types of weapons in space. Once again, what are the Americans porposing at the assembly?

[Kobysh] Yet again, the arms race! They will be trying to intimidate people with the Soviet threat: They will be brandishing other bogies, but in principle everything is designed to ensure that people do not sit down and discuss their problems and resolve them by normal, natural means. They are aiming to foist on humanity by force of arms a scheme of things which they regard as advantageous and convenient for them. This is the meaning of the whole policy of imperialism and it finds very vivid expression in all the actions of the present American administration. It will also obviously be in evidence at the General Assembly session, at the debates which will be mounted there.

[Levin] But even now, in discussions of the agenda, this American tendency is already coming to light. They are attempting to raise a debate on the so-called Afghan and Kampuchean questions. These are nonissues. Imperialist interference in the internal affairs of these states is what is at issue. But they want to turn the facts on their head and to impose debates on problems which the peoples of the interested countries have resolved in a well-defined and clear manner themselves, in order to avoid tackling the urgent issues. Once again, the U.S. position is closely interwoven in fact with their overall conception, not the path of constructively resolving international problems, but the path of avoiding them.

In this light, of course, the reaction of a Japanese paper, YOMIURI--a bourgeois paper, I would like to stress--is quite understandable. In connection with the start of the proceedings of the latest session of the UN General Assembly, it wrote: Many countries in the world do not like such actions of the American administration. They consider that the U.S. policy is in direct conflict with the real objectives of the United Nations. This is the true reality, a reality which the Americans will at the end of the day have to reckon with.

[Kobysh] Every General Assembly session develops into a sharp and sometimes heated and tough discussion. It centers on the chief problems of the present day. But it seems to me that the present session is, first, the most representative of all, because the United Nations now has 155 members. But it is special for two reasons. On the one hand, it has convened at a particularly acute moment, a time that is even dangerous for mankind. On the other hand, it comes at a time when there is a well-defined, clear, specific and constructive program for resolving the most acute problems which beset the world today: This program was formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress. It was developed and continued in a whole series of initiatives by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. There need be no doubt that this program, these proposals, will set the tone of the General Assembly and will find themselves the focus of the session's attention.

[Levin] Well, our time is almost up. Before taking our leave, comrades, I would like to say that all-union radio has changed address and we now ask for reactions, requests and observations on all our programs, including this one, to be sent to our new address: post code 127000; 12A, Ulitsa Akademika Koroleva. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

WASHINGTON-BEIJING 'DANGEROUS GAME' IN ASIA HIT

PM181451 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by international observer M. Nepesov: "Ill Winds Over Asia"]

[Text] Washington and Beijing are pooling efforts in an attempt to exacerbate the situation on the world's biggest continent and to add new conflicts to old ones which are still smoldering.

The other day Chinese soldiers crossed the line of control separating from India land already occupied by China, went deep into Indian territory and planted...their flag. Beijing stages constant armed provocations on the border with Vietnam as well. But when the Vietnamese side proposes a resumption of talks aimed at normalizing relations between the two countries the Chinese leadership refuses pointblank. "There are no essential grounds for and real possibilities of their resumption and the improvement of relations between China and Vietnam," the PRC Foreign Ministry note, just received by Socialist Vietnam's Embassy in Beijing, categorically states.

Speaking at the 7 September dinner in honor of Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "Ill winds are blowing over Southeast Asia. The forces of imperialism and hegemonism dread the idea of a calm Asia."

Yes, dread. Indeed, it is clear that in a peaceful, good-neighborly atmosphere it is difficult, practically impossible for those who dream of holding sway over neighboring peoples, who aspire to world leadership and call entire regions of the world zones of their "vital interests" to achieve the results they want. So they do all they can to ensure that there is no calm in various parts of the world, especially in Asia, where the need for peace is most acute, and sow the seeds of strife and distrust. They also use unscrupulous, immoral methods. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who visited the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand in August, talked at length, without a twinge of conscience, about the "threat to peace in Asia" posed by...Vietnam.

What was the Beijing visitor's purpose in telling these deliberate lies? His interlocutors would scarcely have forgotten the many years of bloody U.S. aggression against Vietnam. They also remembered that in spring 1979 China invaded Vietnam's northern provinces. But the fact is that the Chinese guest, possessed with great-power pride, was deliberately behaving arrogantly, trying to hypnotize the ASEAN countries with the nonexistent Vietnamese threat. Agree with me, he said, and you will get Beijing's favor.

Surprisingly, this hoary old imperialist method of "divide and conquer" worked. Singapore, which had once condemned U.S. aggression against the countries of Indochina and had expressed concern at the Chinese attack on Vietnam, went along with Beijing and Washington, allowing its territory to be used for an assemblage of political corpses thrown onto the garbage heap of history by the Kampuchean people. The main task of this farce, former Prince N. Sihanouk, one of its participants, admitted, "was the coordination of measures on the part of the United States, Beijing and certain ASEAN countries who are going along with them aimed at preserving 'Democratic Kampuchea's' (that is, the envoys of the butchers Pol Pot and Ieng Sary--M. Nepesov) membership in the United Nations."

Beijing and Washington have also teamed up on the southwest flank of Asia. They are fostering the Pakistani military regime and supplying it with an abundance of modern offensive weapons. Dozens of special camps for anti-Afghan saboteurs are maintained on Pakistani territory through their efforts.

At the same time, in some Asian regions the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists are operating separately, having obviously agreed on a division of spheres of influence. For example, the United States is constantly increasing its military presence in the Indian Ocean. It has created a major military base on Diego Garcia atoll, where B-52 strategic bombers and nuclear submarines carrying nuclear weapons can be deployed. According to the foreign press these weapons have already been delivered to the island.

China has sharply stepped up militarist preparations in border areas. The Indian paper (MAKKAL KURAL) wrote in this connection that Beijing "now has 20-25 divisions massed on our country's northern borders. A new railroad has been constructed in Tibet and it is being used to ship artillery, tanks and men." The Chinese are setting up missile launchers, pointing south, near the border. But they are not only threatening India. Prime Minister I. Gandhi said that Beijing "is making hegemonist claims on the whole of the Asian Continent and this position poses a grave danger to peace in the region."

It is regrettable that Japan is getting involved in the dangerous game staged by Washington and Beijing in Asia. Its ruling circles have essentially consented to the country being transformed into a depot for U.S. nuclear warheads. They are not averse to giving board and lodging to a U.S. protege--South Korean dictator Gen Chon Tu-hwan--in the hope of deriving political and economic benefits from this. The Suzuki government has taken a sharply anti-Soviet course to please Beijing.

The Japanese prime minister's trip to Hokkaido, where, on 9 September, he "inspected" the "lost territories," as Tokyo is wont to call the lesser Kurils which belong to the Soviet Union, could only be described as provocation.

The actions of the brazen Washington politicians and latter day Beijing mandarins, actions hostile to peace, are highly vigorous and purposeful. However, it must not be thought that black clouds have completely obscured the Asian political horizon, that there are no forces on the continent capable of countering the current massive attack by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. The socialist states are in the forefront of those who are seeking to strengthen international security. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent Crimea meeting with the leaders of fraternal parties and countries stressed their unshakable adherence to the cause of the defense of peace and the peoples' right to free and independent development.

To the imperialist line, which Beijing policy is following increasingly closely, the socialist community countries counterpose a clear and consistent course toward strengthening peace, cursing and halting the arms race and effecting a just settlement of crisis situations at the negotiating table. This course is being constantly pursued in Asia, as is indicated by Mongolia's recent peace initiative and the repeated proposals by Vietnam and Laos aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. As Comrade Le Duan said, "The problems of Southeast Asia must be solved by the peoples of the countries in the region. They can be solved through direct dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN states, without outside interference and provided there is determined resistance to the perfidious designs of Washington and Beijing aimed at fueling tension and increasing confrontation between the region's countries."

The people of Asia are seeking peace and freedom. They reject any outside interference in their affairs and in the sphere of their vital interests.

WESTERN ATTEMPTS TO FAN NATIONAL STRIFE ASSAILED

PM181045 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Yu. Nalin article under the rubric "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle": "Poison of Western Propaganda"]

[Text] Our ideological opponents have recently been subjecting the USSR's internal foundations, democratic usages and constitutional statutes and Soviet citizens' rights and freedoms to intensive attacks.

The propaganda campaign relating to freedoms, democracy and human rights in the USSR and the interference in our country's internal affairs are now being manifested increasingly noticeably in attempts to try the strength of the Soviet people's unity, the friendship and cooperation of the nations and ethnic groups inhabiting the USSR and the Soviet people's devotion to their motherland. It is a question of the desire of forces hostile to socialism to impart "national color" to the "struggle" over freedoms and human rights and to try to weaken the USSR's foundations with the help of nationalism. "In such hostile regions as the Soviet Union and its bloc--the Warsaw Pact organization," the New York TIMES frankly declared, "we enthusiastically welcome nationalism," the encouragement of which, according to the newspaper, is an important element in fanning "animosity" among the USSR peoples.

The national question is an acute sector of the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism. The activities of imperialism's propaganda and special services in this field are being intensified, with the obvious consolidation of all reactionary, anti-Soviet detachments. Imperialism's propaganda apparatus, numerous "Sovietologists" and "specialists on national questions" from reactionary emigree research centers and bourgeois news media have been mobilized. Pseudoscientific "symposiums" and "hearings" on questions relating to the USSR's national policy have become almost regular in the West. Such gatherings have taken place in Washington in particular, while in New York a "conference" has been held on the question of the position of the Muslim population of the USSR's Central Asian republics.

It must be said that our country's Central Asian republics have recently been attracting the special attention of ideological saboteurs: There has been a sharp increase in the number of hours of broadcasting by Western radio stations, particularly Voice of America, Deutsche Welle and Radio Liberty, in the languages of the peoples of Soviet Central Asia, and the programs' contents have become more unbridled. The "national question" in the USSR has become the subject of unlawful discussion by American congressmen who, flouting international law, unceremoniously interfere in the USSR's internal affairs.

The NATO bloc is taking an increasingly active part in this sort of subversive ideological activity. A session of the so-called North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been held in Ottawa, for example, at which plans for subversive activities against the USSR were discussed with the participation of former Soviet citizens--nationalist renegades fetched across the ocean.

The United States also tried to turn the Madrid meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant states into an arena on confrontation. The CIA and other Western special services delivered to Madrid renegades from anti-Soviet emigre subdivisions like the People's Labor Alliance, Radio Liberty, the "World Union of Free Letts," Ukrainian nationalists and other moss-clad "associations" and "unions." The task of this dishonorable company included conducting anti-Soviet provocations, particularly on the national question.

The forces of international Zionism carry out extensive nationalist propaganda. These are, above all, associations connected with the most aggressive forces of modern imperialism and with industrial and financial circles of the reactionary Jewish bourgeoisie. Preeminent among them is the World Zionist organization, which directs and monitors the activities of numerous Zionist associations directly involved in indoctrinating the Jewish population in socialist countries. Israeli propaganda is continuing, luring individual Soviet citizens to the "promised land." In addition to exaggerating the so-called Jewish question, which does not exist in the USSR, increasing attempts are being made to provoke emigree sentiments among persons of other national groups.

Materials on the "advantages" of life abroad, outside the USSR, by compatriots of certain peoples inhabiting our country have been appearing more frequently in journals published by Western countries and disseminated in the USSR on the basis of corresponding agreements. Of course, they ignore the truth about the discriminatory measures, inequality of rights and privations to which precisely these people are subjected in capitalist countries compared with their "own" population.

Bourgeois ideologues try to depict the theoretical bases of Lenin's national policy in a distorted light, that is, to distort the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism on the national question and to identify it with the colonialist policy of czarist autocracy: The principles of the creation of the national statehood of Russia's once oppressed peoples are grossly distorted and attempts are made to deny the sovereignty and the equal rights of the Soviet republics.

The fanning of nationalist feelings and prejudices occupies a significant place in the arsenal of anti-Soviet propaganda facilities. Our enemies, to a considerable extent with the help of radio propaganda, are traveling the path of deliberately exaggerating the national features of a particular people and are seeking to perpetuate reactionary traditions, morals and customs, to idealize the past and to belittle and understate the tremendous successes achieved by the USSR's peoples over the years of Soviet power. They gamble especially on those nationalist tendencies which could take the form of anti-Sovietism. Our class enemies' attempts to stir up national hostility and to fan parochial egoism in individual regions frequently assume the nature of direct political incitement and unceremonious intrerference in the USSR's internal affairs.

Relations among the Soviet national republics and inter-nation relations within republics are subjected to biased, distorted evaluations in bourgeois propaganda. Imperialist propaganda portrays in a distorting mirror the greatest achievement of Soviet power--the growth and strengthening of our peoples' national pride and national dignity, which is taking place on the basis of the consolidation of the international awareness of Soviet people.

"In our country the national feelings and the national dignity of every person are respected." L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. "The CPSU has struggled and will always struggle resolutely against such phenomena alien to the nature of socialism as chauvinism or nationalism and against any nationalist quirks, be it anti-Semitism or Zionism, say. We are against trends aimed at artificially effacing national features. But, equally, we consider their artificial exaggeration inadmissible. It is the party's sacred duty to educate working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and the proud sense of belonging to the unified great Soviet motherland."

The increase in bourgeois propaganda attacks on the CPSU's national policy is determined by the intensification of the class, ideological struggle in the world. This is not the first time that nationalism has been put forward as one of socialism's chief opponents and as an imperialist propaganda weapon. Our society is durable and strong above all thanks to the awareness and cohesion of the people, the ideological-political unity of the country's nations and ethnic groups and of all working people, and the spirit of internationalism, whose banner is borne aloft by Soviet people.

UNGA SESSION ON NAMIBIA VIEWED: TROYANOVSKIY CITED

PM181101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 5

[Report by correspondent A. Tolkunov: "Support for a Just Struggle"]

[Excerpts] New York, 14 Sep--The emergency special session of the General Assembly on Namibia, convened at the request of the African states, ended today at UN headquarters on the East River. Delegates from more than 100 countries participated in it.

Finding themselves isolated at the session, the U.S. representatives tried to raise the question of friendly countries' assisting Angola to repulse South African aggression. However, this "interpretation" of international law and the UN Charter did not find support among the assembly members. "Let us not confuse the matters being discussed here. The Namibians are struggling for self-determination. The Angolans are struggling to preserve their territorial integrity against South African aggression and have the right to ask for assistance when they consider this necessary," the OAU representative said, expressing the African countries' position.

In light of recent events, O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, said, it is crystal clear how right the United Nations was when it described the existing South African regime and its policy as a direct threat to peace, for whose elimination urgent measures are needed in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

UN DECISION ON 'DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA' SEAT HIT

LD172144 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 17 Sep 81

[By TASS commentator Aleksandr Snastin]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep, TASS--Under Washington's and Beijing's pressure the UN General Assembly Credentials Committee recommended that the plenary meeting endorse the Credentials of the delegation of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea," which is represented by the Pol Pot relics. Thus, the imperialists and hegemonists are again trying to present the butchers of the Kampuchean people, who in the course of three years pursued a genocide policy in their own country, as representatives of the Kampuchean people.

The decision that the Pol Pot clique continue to be seated at the United Nations is an outrage upon the memory of the three million genocide victims in Kampuchea.

More than two years have passed since the Khmer people overthrew the hateful Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, but the wounds caused to Kampuchea by the Pol Pot men have not been healed yet. The country is confidently restoring its economy, developing trade relations with other countries and devoting much attention to the development of education and medical attendance. Meanwhile, the Pol Pot gangs, which are in hiding in the jungles of Thailand and are armed by Beijing, are doing their utmost to upset the peaceful life of the Khmer people.

Singapore has recently been a scene of a fresh farce in connection with the establishment of a "united front" of Pol Pot men supporters of Sihanouk and Son San. Washington and Beijing are cobbling together the "coalition" with the active assistance and approval by Washington and Beijing in particular in order to pave the ground for the preservation of the seat at the United Nations for the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which expresses the true aspirations of the Kampuchean people, has the legitimate right to represent it in the world community.

UN 'MANEUVER' ON AFGHANISTAN, KAMPUCHEA DEPLORED

LD210918 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Summary] A general political debate opens today in the UN General Assembly. There are 134 items on the agenda and for the first time representatives of 155 countries are to discuss a ban on the deployment of weapons in space.

"The United States and China have succeeded in saddling the assembly with discussing the so-called Afghan and Kampuchean problems. The Soviet Union believes they did so to divert the attention of the world community from key issues of our time. This maneuver represents direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE JOURNAL ON NEOFASCIST GROUPS

LD210912 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep, TASS--Fascist danger is increasing in the world, says AGITATOR, publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The journal says that at present neo-fascist parties and groups openly operate in 60 capitalist countries. Being very well off financially, they recruit apolitical young people and form strong-arm squads, attacking workers' demonstrations and staging provocations and terrorist acts against progressive public figures.

These actions are coordinated on a world scale by the "Black Internationale", which guides neo-fascist activities in Europe, South America and South Asia and has branches in Hamburg, Madrid, Vienna and Brussels. It even has militarised schools and camps.

In the United States alone there are more than 1,000 active ultra-right and pro-fascist organisations, which enjoy the authorities' goodwill. The journal emphasises that the Ku-Klux-Klan is continuing its outrages and big neo-fascist groupings such as the National Socialist Party of the Whites, the National Socialist Party of America, the National Socialist Movement, the overseas branch of Adolf Hitler's party and the National Socialist White Workers' Party have also stepped up their activities.

Operating in West Germany are the National Democratic Party, the direct successor of Hitler's National Socialist Party which urges the revision of the European borders, as well as 350 revanchist organisations and 100-odd revanchist alliances. Revenge-seekers themselves say that the total membership of their associations amounts to 2.7 million. More than 30 leaders of revanchist organisations have been elected Bundestag deputies from the CDU-CSU.

The neo-Nazis enjoy considerable support among the West German military, their detachments undergoing firing practice at the Hanover Garrison's shooting range.

Neo-fascist parties have become part of the political scene in Austria, Spain, Italy, Britain, France, Japan, Israel and South Africa. Fascist, dictatorial regimes have taken power in a number of Latin American countries, killing tens of thousands of patriots. The fascist regimes are actively supported by the present Chinese leadership.

Fascist literature is widespread in the West. U.S. publishers, for example, issued more than 100 books devoted to Hitler in the period between 1972 and 1978. In West Germany 40 percent of the polled senior form schoolchildren said that they have nothing against the national socialists taking leading posts in the country. 60 percent of them favoured the formation of a strong national party (that's the same as the Nazis).

"The unprecedented arms race, launched by the United States, intensifies the danger of war and gives rise to justified protests and anger of peoples. But the neo-fascist web constitutes no less a danger to peace and the destinies of mankind," AGITATOR concludes.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS FUSION CONFERENCE

PM180933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] To the participants in the 10th European conference on controlled nuclear fusion and plasma physics

The USSR Council of Ministers greets the participants in the 19th European conference on controlled nuclear fusion and plasma physics.

The problem of finding new methods of obtaining energy is among the urgent problems of the 20th century. The scientists and engineers of our country and of many of the world's laboratories have long been working on the problems of plasma physics and controlled nuclear fusion. The successes scored by various countries' scientists in solving these problems are placing on the agenda the question of creating the basis for a fusion power industry.

The Soviet Union invariably puts forward proposals for the peaceful use of nuclear power and extensively supports international cooperation among scientists in this sphere. Soviet scientists' initiative in designing an international fusion reactor is well known.

Our country, steering a course toward expanding scientific and technical relations among states, welcomes scientists' desire to contribute to exploiting new energy resources for the good of peace and progress.

The USSR Council of Ministers expresses the confidence that the creative discussion of scientific problems will promote the further development of plasma physics and fusion power.

We wish all participants in the conference fruitful work.

[Signed] USSR Council of Ministers

U.S. BUILDING ANTI-USSR ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN-PRC

PM171225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 3

[Yu. Lugovskiy "Military-Political Review": "Sinister Triangle"]

[Text] The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT wrote recently that U.S. policy in Asia is assuming the increasingly clear-cut outlines of the "Reagan doctrine," which is designed to put an end to the "post-Vietnam era"--the period of retreats and timorousness--and "restore U.S. leadership." This "doctrine" provides in particular for the creation of an anti-Soviet military alliance in Asia consisting of the United States, Japan and China, for which it is planned to intensify strategic relations with Beijing and step up pressure on Tokyo with a view to forcing it to increase its military role in Asia. Efforts in this direction are already becoming increasingly vigorous.

U.S. President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki recently described the relations between the two countries for the first time as an "alliance." This was assessed everywhere as involving Japan in the Pentagon's world strategy. After all, it is essentially a question of a desire to equate the U.S.-Japanese security treaty with NATO, from which stem new commitments for Japan.

Indeed soon after the meeting between Reagan and Suzuki Tokyo representatives were presented with an extensive list of what Japan should do to increase its combat might. The Japanese authorities, responding to their ally's demands, are helping to turn their country into the Pentagon's nuclear firing range. Japan's own military preparations have been stepped up sharply. Plans are being elaborated for using Japanese troops abroad. The United States intends to assign the Japanese navy and air force the task of patrolling the northwest Pacific at a distance of up to 1,700 km from Japanese shores. Specialists believe that this will require an increase of at least 50 percent in the capacities of the Japanese navy and air force.

Deliberately ignoring manifestations of good will from the Soviet Union, Japan's ruling circles are stoking military hysteria, stepping up the provocative campaign about the mythical "Soviet threat" and making revanchist claims to Soviet lands. All this marks the entry of relations between the United States and Japan into a new and even more dangerous stage.

At almost the same time the United States has galvanized its efforts aimed at military rapprochement with Beijing. China was promptly switched from the list of "unfriendly countries" to the ranks of the "friendly," which gives it access to preferential U.S. credits and arsenals. A decision to begin deliveries of offensive weapons to Beijing has been taken. A Chinese military delegation is expected to visit the United States. It will bring a list of the weapons Beijing wants.

There is no doubt that Washington views the process of rapprochement with China and Japan primarily in terms of its desire for undivided rule in Asia. It is most notable that this is meeting with no objections in Tokyo or Beijing.

As for Beijing, it is doing everything to incite imperialist circles to step up the arms race and create hotbeds of tension. The latest confirmation of this is the cries of approval to be heard in the capital of the "Middle Kingdom" over Reagan's decision to put the production of the neutron weapon on an industrial footing. In entering into a "marriage of convenience" with the United States Mao's heirs have essentially come to accept the "two Chinas" theory which was enshrined in law last year in Bill No 2479 on new mutual relations with Taiwan passed through the U.S. Congress. Beijing has also accepted the continuing deliveries of modern U.S. weapons and combat equipment to the Taiwan regime.

In seeking Washington's favor the Beijing leadership is pursuing its narrow selfish objective determined by its overall great-power calculations. The recent CCP Central Committee Sixth Plenum confirmed Beijing's adherence to its former expansionist and militarist course. Meanwhile the country's economy is backsliding and cannot emerge from its prolonged stagnation.

The hastily and arbitrarily compiled plans of recent years have proved to be abortive. Even RENMIN RIBAO has been obliged to admit that the country is faced with the threat of "a grave financial and economic crisis." The program elaborated by Beijing for China's accelerated militarization requires enormous funds. The report of the London Institute of Strategic Studies for 1980-81 points out that $664-1,000 million would need to be spent to equip each Chinese division with sophisticated U.S. weapons. China has over 400 divisions.

Beijing does not have that kind of money. That is why it relies on its plans for modernizing the armed forces primarily on the aid of the Americans and their NATO allies and Japan. For its part the United States is encouraging such hopes. The business offices of the U.S. military-industrial complex's firms are obviously already calculating the large sums to be made by selling weapons to China.

Nor does the United States conceal the fact that political promisory notes will also be demanded in payment for future arms deliveries to Beijing. Above all the United States wants to secure Beijing to its present anti-Soviet positions and the positions of refusing to normalize relations with the Soviet Union and of confrontation with the USSR and the entire socialist world. These calculations are futile. A graphic illustration of the servility Beijing is displaying to its partner across the ocean is the development of the U.S. electronic listening stations in northwest China for military espionage against the Soviet Union.

Washington is counting on more. It would like to set China against the Soviet Union. However, Beijing in turn would like to set the United States against the USSR and itself remain a "rejoicing third party."

The Beijing hegemonists' actions, as life shows, are unpredictable. There is a very real possibility that U.S. assistance to Chinese militarization will prompt the latter to embark on the well-trodden path of expansionism in the direction of Southeast and southern Asia. What guarantees can Washington give China's southern neighbors that U.S. weapons put into the Beijing hegemonists' hands will not be turned first of all against them? Who will guarantee that these weapons will not prompt Beijing to set about recarving the map of Asia in accordance with outlines already published in China? After all, it is no accident that Beijing's register of "forfeited territories" includes in whole or in part virtually all adjacent countries. Is Beijing not to blame for the fact that since World War II there have been two dozen military conflicts in Asia?

From this it can be understood why Beijing has begun to encourage the buildup of the Pentagon's "military presence" in Asia--the construction of bases, the deployment of a fleet in the Indian Ocean. In inviting the United States to strengthen its strategic positions in Asia Mao's heirs obviously see a chance of promoting their own ambitious calculations based on the secret division of spheres of influence. The countries of Indochina, Afghanistan, the members of ASEAN (Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore) and India have recently become the targets of the "mutually complementary actions" by the United States and China. Here the Chinese special services have entered into close contact with the CIA and its agents in Asian countries. The joint efforts of the enemies of peace are weaving complex intrigues with a view to setting the ASEAN states against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Here the United States, Japan and China are voicing equal interest in transforming ASEAN into a military bloc. This was confirmed by the PRC State Council vice premier's recent visits to a number of ASEAN countries and by the now frequent trips there by U.S. emissaries of various ranks.

The Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA reasonably notes that the Reagan administration's so-called "diplomatic offensive" supported by Japan and Beijing diplomacy "has already led to the stepping up of tension in Southeast Asia."

Close collaboration between China and the United States has also been established in the struggle against the Afghan revolution. It is most notable that back in early 1980, the newspapers reported, Beijing agreed to allow aircraft carrying arms for the Afghan counterrevolution to fly over its territory. Japanese diplomacy has also joined in hostile actions against Afghanistan.

A certain coordination of actions between the United States and China can also be traced on the subcontinent. While the United States, with Beijing's obvious approval, is building up its fleet and constructing bases in the Indian Ocean, China is bringing pressure to bear on India on the other side. It was recently reported that the Chinese Army has deployed medium-range missiles in Tibet, closer to India's borders, putting many of that country's cities in its sights.

...When the U.S. President visited the aircraft carrier Constellation recently and posed for cameras the newspapers did not fail to present this event as a "display of firmness." There is a logic in the fact that the U.S.-Japanese-Chinese rapprochement has begun to assume the increasingly clear-cut contours of a military alliance precisely when the U.S. administration has revealed unambiguously its desire to return the world to the cold war times.

This propensity for identifying foreign policy with the cult of strength and measuring the effectiveness of diplomacy with the total missile yield [zalp] commands great respect from Beijing and the Japanese militarists. The desire to sink detente and aggravate the world situation--that is what is now involved in relations between the United States, China and Japan. It is not for nothing that Deng Xiaoping does not tire of repeating, entirely in the style of Mao's aphorisms, that "disarmament is a bluff and war is inevitable." These "admissions" are highly regarded in Washington. It is no accident that Secreatary of State A. Haig noted that the views of the United States and China on the international situation "have never been so close as they are now."

The United States, of course, will not succeed in achieving military superiority over the socialist world even with Beijing's assistance. But its attempts to knock together a new military alliance in Asia are fraught with a grave threat to peace and the security of all countries, including the United States itself.

KORNILOV DENOUNCES U.S. USE OF 'TERRORISM'

LD171658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 17 Sep 81

[TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov commentary: "Terrorism--A Weapon of Aggression and Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] Before talking of the sources and the encouragement which give rise to terrorism, I shall cite certain facts which have been widely reported in the world press recently. First fact: Recently the Indian minister for internal affairs reported to Parliament on an act of sabotage involving an aircraft in which Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, was due to set off on a foreign tour. It was established that someone had deliberately put one of the airline's control systems out of order, intending for it to crash as a result. The foreign press reported in this connection that a group of bandits from among the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble had gone to Delhi after training under the guidance of CIA specialists.

Second fact: On 30 August in Iran, in the prime minister's office, President Raja'i and Prime Minister Bahonar were foully murdered and on 5 September, in the capital of Iran, another explosion took place, killing the public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution, Qaddusi.

Who was the initiator of these criminal acts? A statement by the Provisional Presidential Council points out that these acts were perpetrated by enemies of Iran, acting on the command of criminal circles of the United States with the aim of undermining order in the country.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian revolution, stressed in a message to the people that the criminal hands of America and its puppets, using all means from arms to slander in a fierce struggle against the Iranian revolution, are stained with the blood of the Iranian people.

Third fact: The Zambian security organs recently discovered in the Zambian capital a group of plotters who were planning to kill Kaunda, head of the Zambian state. It was reported that the plot was the work of South African subversives, under the guidance of CIA agents.

These criminal acts were not all perpetrated at the same time. They took place in different countries, even on different continents, but all the same the initiators of these acts all have the same, or at any rate remarkably similar, handwriting, which gave observers grounds to say that the tracks of the terrorists can be traced either to the CIA or at least to the lackeys of American imperialism. Throughout the world today, the words "United States of America" are identified with the cult of force, reliance on the big stick policy.

In trying at all costs to turn the course of events in its favor, to upset the existing military-strategic balance, which objectively serves the cause of the preservation of peace, to achieve imperialist hegemony in world affairs, the Washington administration is continuing its course of unbridled accleration of the arms race and fanning of tension, to the detriment of all the positive achievements in world affairs in the years of detente.

The fierce counterattack by imperialism against the national liberation movement continues, dictated by the desire to take social revenge for defeats in that part of the world. The facts again and again confirm the organic connection between Washington's policy and methods of violence, arbitrariness and terror. I do not propose to go into detail about history, particularly recent history, which is literally full of examples of imperialist aggression and the most crude interference by the United States in the affairs of sovereign states, such as Vietnam, Cuba, Kampuchea, Iran, El Salvador and Congo. According to the Americans' own data, in the period 1946-75, the United States directly or indirectly resorted to the use of force or threatened other states with military intervention 215 times. But here are some facts of today.

It is the United States, acting with Beijing, which began and is continuing the undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan, sending bands of subversives and terrorists into that country. American imperialism is financing and providing arms for the Israeli raiders who are bombing peaceful Arab towns in Lebanon and Iraq. Washington stands behind the South African racialists, who have begun aggression against the brave freedom-loving people of Angola in an attempt to isolate Namibia in order to implement their cunning plans there unhindered. Is it not Washington and its special services which implant and nourish, wherever possible, the most bloody, reactionary, anti-people's regimes which, as for example in South Korea, or that same racialist Republic of South Africa, can keep themselves in power only with the aid of their own or American bayonets and where all internal political activity amounts in effect to terror against their own people.

Terrorism is an essential ingredient of the U.S. foreign policy line, which is the servant of the overweening imperial ambitions of Washington and is based on force and the domination of independent countries and peoples. It is not by chance that in the United States, the training of professional terrorists has been put on a state basis and is being done today on a broad scale, both in special centers created by the CIA and the other special services and in special camps which come under the Pentagon. The training programs--the so-called training program, of course--of one such camp in North Carolina, according to the press, teaches 124 assassination methods. This is what was written about the trainees at the Pentagon's Fort Bragg base in the journal U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT: When these people are sent into the woods, they could well be taken for a gang of bandits preparing to rob a mail train. They are dressed in dirty overalls, their faces are thickly smeared with camouflage, they carry knives in their belts. There, in the woods, these soldiers learn how to kill with their bare hands, to get by without stocks of food or water, to overcome any obstacles, to light fires and to set off explosions. They are waiting for their time to come.

Violence is so rampant in the United States that the bullets of the terrorists sometimes hit those who are at the apex of the state. Let us recall in this connection that Ronald Reagan was the ninth U.S. president to be subjected to an armed attack. But, of course, the main target of the terrorists lies elsewhere. The bogey of international terrorism is used by U.S. ruling circles within the country primarily against progressive and leftwing forces and antiwar movements and for stepping up police repression and attacks on the democratic rights of the working people.

It is not by chance that those in the United States who have fallen at the hands of the terrorists include such activists as Martin Luther King, the well-known fighter for the rights of American Negroes. It is not by chance that the so-called "free" American press either keeps quiet about many instances of terror which take place in the U.S. or misreports them in a deliberately distorted form. Let us recall, for instance, the tragic fate of the Negro organization the Black Panthers, or the fate of the Wilmington Ten. Let us recall May 1980, when the country was shaken by the events in Miami where punitive forces, armed to the teeth, drowned a demonstration of the Negro population in blood. Capitalism, Gus Hall, secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, says, is more and more resorting to violence to save itself, since it has lost any semblance of a humane society. Terror reigns in the American cities, none other than Warren Burger, chairman of the U.S. Supreme Court, testifies. Yes, terror reigns in the American cities and the murky, bloody waves of this terror spread beyond America's borders and flood other countries throughout the world.

The United States also makes wide use of terror methods in order to prevent or hamper the normal work of those foreign missions and institutions whose activities displease certain people in Washington and New York. How often do we, with a feeling of indignation and protest, have to read reports that bandits, hooligans and terrorists have perpetrated provocations against the Soviet mission in New York, have tried to put an explosive device under a Soviet diplomat's car or have organized disorders at a Soviet mission. That acts of terror are directed against the staff of Soviet institutions in New York is confirmed by the statements of the Zionist ringleaders themselves. With their accustomed brazenness, they announce each new bandit act in the American media. Nevertheless, in spite of repeated protests from the Soviet mission, in spite of demands to stop these criminal acts against the staff of Soviet institutions, the American authorities do not take any kind of resolute measures to punish the bandits.

Trying to justify its own aggressive and hegemonist actions in various parts of the world, and at the same time to provide an excuse for still more shameless interference in the affairs of sovereign states, the Washington administration is continuing its slanderous campaign, the aim of which is an attempt to equate so-called international terrorism with the national liberation movement and to ascribe to the Soviet Union complicity in international terrorism.

What can be said about this? During the years which have elapsed since World War II, more than 2 billion people have thrown off the yoke of colonialism. Two-thirds of the states in today's world are countries which have liberated themselves from colonial and imperialist dependence. To assert that the emergence of these states--sovereign states, UN members--was not the result of the will of the people, not the result of the laws of history, but a terrorist plot, is to mock the desires and longings of millions of freedom fighters. Such assertions are a direct ideological diversion, which is a weapon of Washington's interventionist, colonialist policy. As for the attempts by hostile Western propaganda to ascribe to the USSR some sort of complicity in international terrorism, this is clearly an accusation without any foundation.

The Soviet Union has always been, and remains today, an opponent in principle of the theory and practice of terrorism, including the use of it in international relations. Terrorism is organically alien to the outlook of Soviet people and the policy of our state. It is not the socialist, but the capitalist system, with its inevitable and ever-deeper internal contradictions, with its social tension, becoming particularly acute during the period of the general crisis of capitalism, which has given rise to the bloody wave of terror, whose victims in recent times have been eminent and sometimes the very highest state, political and religious figures.

U.S. imperialism is the main fixer, organizer and patron of international terrorism in the world today. The well-known words of Martin Luther King, one of those who fell in the United States at the hands of a hired assassin, are particularly apt today: Stop, America! Return to good sense! Stop violence at home and abroad!

HAIG SEEN AS PRESSING FOR NEW ENVOY TO NICARAGUA

PM180801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from A. Nikanorov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Prelude?"]

[Text] The American weekly NEWSWEEK has a rubric "Periscope." As the title suggests, this section publishes information which has been obtained--well, from under cover. A relative term, since the publication's editors have access to impressive sources, and their information is usually true.

Thus the latest issue of NEWSWEEK reports that "Anthony Quainton, a well-known career diplomat who is currently chief of the State Department Office for Combatting Terrorism, will, it is suggested, be appointed ambassador to Nicaragua." "Periscope" has managed to catch a glimpse of him learning Spanish in preparation for this post.

Perhaps he does need to learn some Spanish. But this "career diplomat's" experience in the struggle against "terrorism" has long been known. Without going into detail, even NEWSWEEK writes that Secretary of State A. Haig and his deputy W. Clark want to see Quainton ambassador in Nicaragua instead of Lawrence Pezzullo, a "diplomat with liberal inclinations." It adds: "Nicaragua will probably feel insulted."

That is putting it mildly. The more so as Nicaragua's minister of national defense has just stated that the CIA is cooperating closely with internal reaction in order to provoke intervention from outside.

U.S. 'HINDERS' POLOVCHAK FAMILY REUNIFICATION

LD041234 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Sep, TASS--The U.S. federal authorities continue to hinder the reunification of the Soviet family of the Polovchaks, Official Justice Department spokesman T. Deker said at a specially convened press conference that his department would be opposed to the return of Vladimir Polovchak, 13, to his parents and intended to energetically uphold the need of continued "political asylum" for him.

The Soviet citizens Mikhail and Anna Polovchak together with their younger son returned to the USSR in the middle of August after they had failed to secure the return of their elder son, held in the United States as a hostage. The Polovchaks returned to the Soviet Union after a period of grievous plight and privations in Chicago where the Polovchaks had gone in early 1979, lured by the false promises of their relatives and by big capital propaganda. They quickly learned the true worth of the U.S. "heaven" and realized the gravity of their mistake, and began making arrangements for going back home. Their decision, however, was energetically opposed by the Ukrainian nationalists, who were backed by the U.S. authorities.

Chicago's immigration department, acting with the sanction and knowledge of the U.S. Department of State, staged the farce with granting "political asylum" to teenage Vladimir, although this action was a gross violation of the laws of the United States itself. All the attempts of the parents to secure the return of their son through the court have not produced any effect.

The arbitrariness of the American authorities' interference with the reunification of the Soviet family amounts to a gross violation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, signed among others by the United States.

DPRK TU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 14 SEP

PM171509 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of Korea's General Federation of Trade Unions headed by Mun Pyong-nok, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of Korea's General Federation of Trade Unions, arrived in Moscow on a friendly visit 14 September. The delegation was met at the airport by AUCCTU Secretary V.P. Provotorov and by AUCCTU executives.

During its stay in the Soviet Union the delegation will familiarize itself with urgent questions of the activities of Soviet trade unions and with the preparations for the 17th congress of USSR trade unions, will visit industrial and agricultural enterprises and will meet with the trade union aktiv.

USSR-DPRK SCIENCE COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM210847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] The 14th session of the Standing Subcommission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the USSR-DPRK Intergovernment Consultative Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Questions was held in Moscow on 9-11 September. It examined the results of scientific and technical cooperation in 1980-81 and adopted decisions on conducting cooperation measures in 1982.

MONGOLIAN AWARDS GIVEN TO USSR MILITARY LEADERS

PM180923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Marking Services"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium presented orders and medals to a group of Soviet military leaders to mark their outstanding services in strengthening the defense capability of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and developing the traditional fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Army and the USSR Armed Forces.

On 14 September D. Gotob, MPR ambassador to the USSR, presented Orders of Sukhe-Bator to Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and to Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister. Lofty awards were also conferred on Army Gen S.F. Akhromeyev, V.I. Varennikov and A.I. Gribkov and other Soviet generals. On behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, the MPR Government and Marshal of the MPR Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium and chairman of the MPR Defense Council personally, the ambassador cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them great new successes in their work in strengthening the defense capability of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

Speaking on behalf of the recipients, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov expressed deep thanks to the MPRP and MPR leadership for the lofty awards.

The award presentation ceremony was attended by Mongolian Defense Minister J. Abhia. He also warmly congratulated the award recipients.

TREATY RATIFIED ON BORDER WITH AFGHANISTAN

TA210558 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet ratified the treaty between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan on the demarcation of the border line between the western coast of [name indistinct] and [name indistinct] on a point intersecting the state borders of the Soviet Union, the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] and the PRC. This treaty was signed in Kabul on 16 June of the current year.

PRAVDA REPORTS LAUNCH OF AFGHAN PEASANT PAPER

PM180925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 5

[Report by correspondent L. Mironov: "Peasant Paper"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Sep--The first issue of the newspaper DEKHGAN (PEASANT), an organ of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee, has been published. It is the first paper in the country for peasants, and it will come out once a week in Dari and Pashto. It will cover matters relating to agrarian transformations in the country and will give peasants helpful agrotechnical advice. It will also reflect particularly important events in domestic and international life. To mark the first issue, the paper front-paged a message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Revolutionary Council.

UZBEK IRRIGATION EXPERTS DEPART FOR KABUL

GF191510 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] A group of experts from the Uzbek Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has left for Kabul. The Uzbek experts will assist (?land reclamation work) in the friendly DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]. We remind our esteemed listeners that Uzbek experts have been assisting the friendly DRA for nearly 20 years.

BUCKLY MISSION: U.S. MILITARY BASES IN PAKISTAN

GF181502 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] UN circles have learned that during U.S. Under Secretary James Buckley's visit to Islamabad the two sides agreed to continue discussions on implementation of their bilateral agreement concerning U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan. Washington wants permission to establish U.S. military bases on Pakistani territory. The United States is also demanding that more counterrevolutionary brigands be sent to Afghanistan and insisting that Islamabad continue to reject a political solution regarding Afghanistan.

INDIAN PAPERS DESCRIBE CIA INTERFERENCE IN INDIA

Use of Missionaries

LD181116 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] New Delhi, 18 Sep, TASS--New facts concerning the continued interference by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Indian internal affairs have come to public knowledge in India. As is reported by the well-informed newspaper CURRENT, over two billion rupees come illegally to India every year from various foreign religious and missionary organizations controlled by the American intelligence agency. The latter sends its agents, disguised as missionaries, to India and other Asian countries for purposes of subversion.

Misereor, the biggest fund which was allegedly established for collecting donations in Western countries, is in fact a branch of the CIA. Using it as a convenient screen, the American intelligence service gives its agents in India practically unlimited funds for bribing "the right" people.

It is well known, the newspaper says, that secessionist movements in the northeastern Indian states of Nagaland, Misoram, Manipur and Assam are creations of American special services which want these regions to separate from India to become puppet states. At present the CIA is very active in the southwest of India, in the former Portuguese colony of Goa, Diu and Daman. The aim of the American intelligence service here remains the same--to weaken India's national unity and to undermine its territorial integrity and sovereignty, the CURRENT says in conclusion.

Further Report

PM210809 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 10 September publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word APN-attributed Yu. Davydov article headed "The CIA 'Fifth Column.'" Citing Indian newspapers, Davydov discusses the activities of U.S. missionaries in India, asserting that "foreign missionary and charitable societies serve as a convenient 'cover' for CIA agents." The article asserts that missionaries are used in this way in various regions of India, chiefly in the northeast of the country, and that these subversive activities are financed by "Western special services."

U.S. USING MAOISTS FOR BANGLADESH OPERATIONS

PM181351 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 15 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the rubric "The Press Testifies" from I. Kovlev roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Familiar Handwriting"]

[Text] With President Reagan's blessing, the CIA has significantly stepped up its activity in many developing countries, including Bangladesh, the newspaper (NOTUN BANGLA) notes.

Just as in the "good old days," the newspaper writes, the American secret services' favorite methods have been put into operation: killings, kidnappings, bribery, blackmail, intimidation. However, the CIA is now making use, for its own purposes, on a much larger scale than before of extreme leftist and pro-Beijing elements, financing their activity.

The newspaper draws attention to the increased activity of Maoists in Bangladesh in the light of the forthcoming presidential elections in the country. Their tasks, (NOTUN BANGLA) stresses, include "winning over" members of the intelligentsia to their camp, compiling detailed dossiers on them and collecting biographical information, photographs and other materials for subsequent handing over to the U.S. Embassy.

OPPOSITION GROUPS RECEIVE INCREASING PRC SUPPORT

PM181023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 5

[D. Kosyrev "International Notes": "Big-Stick Diplomacy"]

[Text] Thai troops have discovered in the jungle the base of an armed pro-Beijing detachment which, shortly beforehand, had blown up a river bridge and a locomotive....

In Malaysia, saboteurs belonging to pro-Chinese subversive organizations attacked an army post near the border with Thailand....

In the Philippines, extremists of the pro-Chinese New People's army have again stepped up their subversive activity, and the government intends sending a further 20 battalions of troops to combat them....

Such are the reports coming from Southeast Asia.

Quite recently, PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang toured the Southeast Asian countries. In an effort to please his hosts he stated that the existence of subversive groups was an internal matter for the appropriate countries. Beijing, however, is continuing to support them, not just "morally and politically" but materially.

What, in fact, is the character of Beijing's relations with the subversive groups in Southeast Asia?

One such group is the New People's Army in the Philippines. When in Manila, Zhao Ziyang tried to convince his hosts that Beijing "knew nothing" about it. But he tried in vain. The story of this "army's" conception is a graphic example of Beijing's implantation of its armed agents in sovereign Asian states. The founder of the New People's Army, a certain Filipino Maoist called (Sison), began to patch it together soon after a trip to Beijing and a meeting with Mao Zedong. The official date of (Sison's) founding of the group is believed to be 26 December 1968, and 26 December was Mao's birthday.

Maoism has waged and continues to wage its attack against Southeast Asia, relying primarily on the 25 million Hoa Kieu--the Chinese living in this region's countries. Beijing is enflaming chauvinist feelings among the Hoa Kieu in every way. They make up the majority of the armed pro-Beijing groups. For example, 80 percent of those operating in Malaysia's jungles are Maoists. In this respect the creation of armed detachments is only part of the subversive work being performed by Beijing in the Southeast Asian countries. Every device is being used: clandestine and open propaganda, finance, and even contacts with the secret societies--the Chinese mafia.

China has been striving in Southeast Asia to implement the Maoist concept that "power grows out of the barrel of a gun." It is not hard to imagine what lay in wait for the Southeast Asian peoples had Beijing's schemes been carried out. Kampuchea, the only country where a pro-Beijing clique managed briefly to accede to power, gave a terrible example of the monstrous "experiments" being plotted in Beijing.

In the Chinese leaders' hands, the pro-Beijing groups are an instrument for blackmailing the governments concerned. For China, the stepping up or reduction of support for local Maoists has become the "carrot and stick" in its hypocritical policy toward other Asian states. The Southeast Asian countries believe, the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, that "China maintains contacts with the partisans so as to have a big stick" which it can wield over the heads of the Southeast Asian governments if they openly challenge Beijing.

So as to stiffen the "stick," China's leaders are simultaneously strengthening and rebuilding the now-weakened ranks of its foreign supporters.

Typical in this respect is the example of the Phillipines where, in National Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's words, the New People's Army, relying on aid "from foreign sources," is preparing for a "strategic offensive." With this aim the New People's Army has allied with the Muslim separatists of the Moro tribe and other armed antigovernment groups operating in that country.

It is the same picture in Thailand and Malaysia where the Maoists, casting off the remnants of their "ideological" camouflage, are establishing links with bourgeois nationalists and feudal tribalist separatist "movements: and "fronts." Beijing is also urging the Pol Pot supporters hiding in Thailand to adopt this tactic--they are trying to form a "united front" with the armed detachments of rightwing Kampuchean reaction.

By encouraging alliances with this sort of armed group in the Southeast Asian countries, Beijing is not only pursuing the aim of strengthening the position of its foreign supporters. By this means China's leaders seem to be hoping to assume patronage of all forces acting against the governments of the region's countries.

COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV AWARD TO KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN

A TASS report on the presentation of the Order of Lenin by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party LPRP Central Committee, carried in the 15 September Moscow PRAVDA, page 1, is virtually identical to the Domestic Service item published in the 15 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 2, except for the following:

Page E 3, first paragraph, line ones one through six, PRAVDA reads: "Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan spoke in reply.

"Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan's Speech

"Esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev! Dear comrades!

"I feel great emotion and pride at receiving today in Moscow--the heart of the heroic land of the soviets--the glorious order that bears the name of Lenin, the wonderful leader of the working class and great teacher of world revolution.

"First of all allow me to express profound gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to dear, esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their high assessment of the Lao people's revolutionary struggle and contribution to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"We regard this high award as an excellent manifestation of the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Soviet Union's party, government and people and Laos' party, bovernment and people.

After the last paragraph, the PRAVDA version adds:

"The following also attended the award presentation: On the Soviet side--M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.M. Bogolyubov and O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; A.I. Slatov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister; and on the Lao side--G. Chaleunsouk, I. Soulinphoumi and other officials."

POLISH MINISTERS VIEW ANTISOCIALIST ACTIVITIES

LD191312 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Sep, TASS--A PAP report about the meeting of Poland's Council of Ministers, which was held here, says, in particular, that it discussed the extremely complicated and dangerous socio-political and economic situation in the country, seriously exacerbated after the first round of the Solidarity congress. The work of the congress of this trade union association, the report says, proceeded under the influence of those forces in Solidarity, which are preventing the implementation of the government's measures to lead the country out of the crisis and are fomenting anarchy and chaos in Poland. These figures, the report emphasises, are not interested in trade union work. Their main objective is to capture power.

It is pointed out that many figures of Solidarity are attacking and bringing pressure on the leading cadres of specialists and technical personnel of the national economy, in this way disorganising their work.

By organising strikes and protest actions, they are building up tension, loosening labour discipline and undermining the effectiveness of the measures, taken by the government. The leaders of Solidarity are boycotting earlier signed agreements and subverting the results of negotiations, they are advancing new demands, first of all those of a political character.

The destabilisation of the country's internal life, the report says, undermines Poland's international alliances. The so-called appeal to peoples of Eastern Europe is irresponsible interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries. It is directed against the principles of the foreign policy, pursued by the People's Republic of Poland, and is at variance with its state interests.

The large-scale anti-Soviet campaign, conducted by the leaders of Solidarity, the counter-revolutionary forces, reveals very clearly the adventurist essence of such actions. They threaten the independent existence of the Polish socialist state, its post-war frontiers, formed after the Second World War, and the equilibrium of forces in Europe.

The leaders and some regional organisations of Solidarity are waging struggle for capturing power in Poland, violating the agreement on the registration of Solidarity as a trade union association and carrying out political activities against socialism. The Solidarity leadership's course of confrontation, of struggle against socialism is obviously directed now at capturing political power in Poland.

The anti-Soviet campaign, inciting young people to defile the graves of Soviet soldiers, who fell fighting for Poland's liberation, the report says, is the source of particular anger. Grave responsibility is shouldered by those who are kindling anti-Soviet hysteria, by those blinded by rabid anti-Sovietism who are maiming the mentality of Polish society.

The Polish Government, all organs of people's power must strongly defend the socialist state and the interests of the country and the people against the dangerous activity of the counter-revolutionary forces. The Council of Ministers declares that any agreement with those forces, which are gambling on confrontation and are eroding the foundations of socialism in Poland, is ruled out. These forces must meet and will meet a decisive rebuff from the organs of power and the people. The government shares the appraisal, contained in the statement by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and declares that in the case of necessity it will use all means at its disposal. The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland has discussed specific measures, the implementation of which will be essential for protecting socialism and the interests of the Polish state and people.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON MESSAGE TO POLISH LEADERS

PM210951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 4

["Against Anti-Sovietism in Poland"--TASS report]

[Text] In connection with the provocative activities of anti-socialist forces in Poland, the USSR ambassador in the Polish People's Republic, Boris Aristov, has called on Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruselski and on the instruction of the Soviet leadership drew the attention of the Polish leaders to the fact that counterrevolutionary forces are conducting, with impunity, a broad and unbridled campaign of lies and slander against the Soviet Union and its foreign and domestic policy.

These actions of the enemies of socialism are of a coordinated nature and have political direction--to slander the world's first land of soviets and the ideas of socialism as a whole, to generate in Poles feelings of emnity and hatred for the Soviet state and Soviet people.

It was stated that anti-Sovietism is penetrating ever more deeply into various spheres of Poland's public life, including ideology, culture, the system of higher school education and child-rearing. The rabid propaganda against the Soviet Union is being conducted from the pages of various publications. It is openly sounded in public enunciations before mass audiences by the ringleaders of such counterrevolutionary organizations as KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], Confederation for an Independent Poland and the extremist leaders of Solidarity.

The first round of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk has become in effect a tribune from which slander and insults against the Soviet state sounded for the whole of Poland to hear. The so-called "message to the peoples of Eastern Europe" adopted in Gdansk is a revolting provocation. The anti-Sovietists are continuing to insult the memory of Soviet soldiers, hundreds of thousands of whom gave their life for the freedom and independence of the Polish people.

All of this evokes in Soviet people a feeling of deep indignation.

It was also noted that the official authorities of the Polish People's Republic have not, so far, taken any resolute measures to cut short the hostile campaign against the USSR with which People's Poland is linked by relations of friendship and allied commitments. Further leniency shown to any manifestation of anti-Sovietism will inflict immense harm to Soviet-Polish relations, will contradict Poland's allied obligations and the vital interests of the Polish people itself.

The Soviet leadership has expressed conviction that the PZPR leadership and the Polish Government will take prompt and resolute measures to cut short the malicious anti-Soviet propaganda and actions hostile to the Soviet Union.

PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN CITED ON 'DEFENSE OF SOCIALISM'

LD200910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0812 GMT 20 Sep 81

["Imperialism Versus People's Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Sep (TASS)--"Recent events in Poland show increasingly clearly that the West's support of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland is taking the most diverse directions," the CPSU Central Committee paper PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN writes. "Depending on the 'political aspect'", the article points out, "its balance varies between various antisocialist forces, among which there are extremists, centrists and moderates. Figures like Moczulski, the leader of the Confederation for an Independent Poland are on the extreme rightwing flank."

"This organization openly opposes the PZPR and the socialist order with its malignant statements distracting the attention of the public from those who act more subtly, such as the leader of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the grouping set up in 1976 by a small group of anticommunists led by Kuron...According to the testimony of KSS members themselves, basic information passes via Kuron from Poland to the West, to be used by subversive radio stations, which in turn transmit coded instructions for illegal cells and groups of the KSS-KOR organization."

"The slogans under which preparations were made for the first national Solidarity congress and the paragraphs of its draft charter, born of a symbiosis of KSS programs and the anarcho-syndicalistic schemes of the rightwing forces of the trade union association, show that its extremist wing, supported by 'Western friends', is taking a course toward the overthrow of the state system existing in the Polish People's Republic," the article notes.

"In mid-August," the journal indicates, "the Reagan administration, using Solidarity, undertook a qualitatively new attempt at interference in Polish affairs. In violation of generally accepted norms of international law and the principles of contacts between sovereign states, the American Government and Solidarity struck an agreement on supplying Poland with a shipment of foodstuffs, bypassing, and without the knowledge of, the Government of the Polish People's Republic. Thus, using Solidarity as a force straining to seize power, Washington supported it at a moment when the foodstuffs problem had acquired paramount significance in the country."

Stressing that "the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people are now experiencing difficult times," the journal continues: "Antisocialist elements in various sections of Solidarity, KSS-KOR and other subversive groupings, which are acting in accordance with the scenarios of imperialist forces hostile toward the Polish Poeple's Republic and socialism, are continuing to whip up an atmosphere of anarchy, chaos and disorganization of public and economic life."

"The defense of socialism in Poland is now the main question," the article says. "Its solution is of fundamental significance for the future of People's Poland. After all, this is a question of the historic gains of the Polish people, the indepencence and sovereignty of the national Polish state, and the inviolability and security of its borders."

"The solution of this question concerns the interests of the entire socialist community, since Poland is a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and an important link in the world socialist system. Any threat to the Polish People's Republic is a threat to the security of all the fraternal states, to peace, security and stability on the European Continent," PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN writes in conclusion.

POLISH 'PATRIOTS' SEEN TO DESERT SOLIDARITY

LD182014 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 18 Sep 81

[From the "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] Let's begin today's commentary from the assessment SZTANDAR MLOOYCH made of the first stage of the Solidarity congress. It wrote: The first part of the congress showed that it is now senseless to speak of Solidarity as a trade union; not one resolution or decision, nor the message adopted by the congress, concerned social trade union problems or problems of market supplies. Instead, they contained political demands.

These are fair words containing an objective assessment of the results of the congress organized by Solidarity leaders in Gdansk-Oliwia. Indeed, during the first (?half) of the congress some 30 documents were adopted, a vast majority of which had nothing whatever to do with the problems with which a trade union should deal.

Besides, it is worth mentioning that all those documents are characterized by one thing: They were phrased as protests to the authorities. For the sake of clarity, let us recall that the congress adopted a resolution that was at the same time a protest in connection with the trade union bill now in preparation. It also protested the government draft on workers' self-management. The Solidarity extremists demanded a referendum on this question. If this is refused they threaten a boycott of all decisions undertaken by the central authority in this matter.

The congress also adopted a resolution--unprecedented in the experience of the trade union movement--on the elaboration of their own [word indistinct] of elections. In this connection it was stated that Solidarity would take part in those elections outside the National Unity Front. In other words, Solidarity leaders once more showed their antisocialist face. After all, the National Unity Front is acting on the basis of the country's constitution and is to serve as the platform for cooperation for all citizens favoring the consolidation and development of socialist attitudes in the society.

All those decisions came about as a result of direct pressure on the congress delegates by the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] functionaries after various covert machinations by its leaders. Moreover various Messrs Kurons, Michniks and Modzelewskis did not limit themselves to behind-the-scenes games at the congress. They put on the platform the activists most hostile to the party and the government. Some of them, of the Rulewski and Sobieszczak ilk, in a furor of pathological hatred of socialist Poland, have reached the point of demanding the removal from the union's statute the words about the leading role of the PZPR. Meanwhile various Bujaks and Gwiazdas called for exchanging the existing state structure for the Solidarity structure, worked out, of course, within KSS-KOR.

The same center also worked out the so-called message to the countries of Eastern Europe which has won a scandalous international reputation. This revolting political provocation has been appropriately assessed by the Soviet workers and working people in other countries, including honest Poles.

The character of the decisions adopted by the congress is to a large extent the result of the social composition of its participants. It is worth noting that among the congress delegates only 12 percent were workers, while the remainder were employees of the union's administration who never represented and cannot represent the interests of the working masses. The Polish press also pointed out ther interesting fact: All workers of the Solidarity apparatus came to their enterprises only a few months before the events of the summer of 1980 and took an active part in them. In other words, they were fulfilling a certain mission entrusted to them by various consultants and patrons from among KSS-KOR counterrevolutionaries and their Western inspirers.

Since the conclusion of the first stage of the antisocialist congress in Gdansk its organizers have begun preparing the second stage. They continue to create a sharp conflict situation in the country and strain in every way to deepen the atmosphere of antisocialist psychosis, wanting to approach the second stage in this manner in order to continue their offensive against socialism so as to capture power.

The leaders of Solidarity are now preparing the ground for new strikes, are making use of provocative publications to further discredit the leadership of the PZPR and the government, are openly attacking the Sejm and national councils and are trying to capture the helm of management of the economy in industrial enterprises. In an overtly antisocialist, anti-Soviet spirit, Solidarity continues to fashion Polish youth.

The provocative policy of Solidarity extremists has led workers to begin leaving its ranks. According to press reports, [?there is proof) that the Construction Workers Trade Union numbered 200,000 members at the beginning of the year, while now it has 500,000. In Katowice alone, 30,000 people left Solidarity recently for the Construction Workers Trade Union. This proves that genuine Polish patriots do not wish to march with those for whom socialism is a target for attacks, because for all honest people in Poland socialism is the goal.

KIEV FACTORY WORKERS SEND LETTER TO POLISH WORKERS

PM211015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 4

["Letter From the Collective of Workers of Kiev's V.T. Lenin Arsenal Plant to the Polish Workers"]

[Text] Dear Polish comrades,

We the workers, engineering-technical workers and office staff of the Kiev Arsenal plant are appealing to you in this letter, for we are deeply alarmed over what is occurring in your country through the fault of internal counterrevolution supported by reactionary imperialistic circles in the West. We appeal to you, members of one large family of peoples of the socialist community, at a difficult time for the cause of peace and security.

We appeal to you, not in reply to the so-called appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe by the Solidarity congress, which does not warrant a reply, but because we are anxious over the fate of socialist gains in Peoples' Poland. We believe in the Polish working class, whose history is rich with revolutionary battle and labor traditions, in your capability, comrades, to find within yourselves the strength to resolutely oppose the anti-socialist elements that have penetrated Solidarity, are threatening the revolutionary gains of the Polish people and are pushing the country to a national catastrophe.

We, the workers of the Arsenal plant, like all Soviet people, are linked with the working class of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people by bonds of fraternity that have been sealed by the common struggle against bloody fascism and for postwar rebirth and construction of a new life. At our plant many veterans of the Great Patriotic War proudly wear on their chests the awards of their homeland and People's Poland which were received in battles for your country's independence. Many of the fathers, sons, and close relatives of Arsenal workers were killed in these battles.

The glorious traditions of the Arsenal workers--Ukrainians and Russians, Belorussians and Poles who were among the first to raise the banner of the struggle for the cause of the workers and for the victory of Soviet power in the Ukraine, and who showed the courage and consistency required to defend it--live in our hearts and in our deeds today and are continuing.

We are disturbed by the fact that you, knowing the value of your labor, and knowing that all the wealth is the result of the most enormous efforts and labor of the whole Polish people, are allowing the working rhythm of the country to be disorganized, the country to be worn down by excessive economic demands on the state and the economic and political foundations of the Polish People's Republic to be undermined.

We are angered to the depths of our souls by the fact that a nationalist rabble, open servants of imperialism and various degenerates for whom nothing is sacred, are defiling memorials at the graves of Soviet people who paid the price of their lives to save mankind from the fascist plague and who brought freedom to the Polish people.

Think for a moment why such actions meet with the satisfaction and applause of the imperialists, the revanchists and all kinds of "Associations of Silesian Germans" and "Alliances of Exiles."

Are you really not in a position to rebuff the vile slanderers, who are expatiating about our country "plundering" Poland? After all, they are saying this of a state, of a people, who have always accepted great sacrifices for the sake of peace and the happiness of other peoples. They are saying it of a country that is giving enormous aid at this difficult time for Poland!

"We, Soviet workers, know well the price of true revolutionary solidarity and of proletarian internationalism, that greatest conquest of the working class, bequeathed to us by Marx, Engels and Lenin. Clear ideological positions, industriousness, collectivism, firmness, iron discipline, indomitable will for victory--it is because of these quealities that the future belongs to the working class.

We believe in the class awareness and the great sense of responsibility of Poland's workers for the destiny of their country, the destiny of socialist gains.

We hope that the recent statement of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo will serve as the basis for more decisive and urgent action against insolent proimperialist, reactionary elements, and that the working class of fraternal Poland will under the leadership of its vanguard, the PZPR, defend socialism and preserve all the best that has been done during the years of socialist construction in the Polish People's Republic.

In this struggle you can count on the genuine revolutionary solidarity of the workers of our country and of all Soviet people, on their fraternal internationalist help and support.

Adopted 18 September 1981 at a meeting of the collective of Kiev's V.I. Lenin Arsenal plant.

IZVESTIYA PUBLISHES MINSK WORKERS LETTER TO POLAND

A comparison of the item entitled "Soviet Workers Appeal to Polish Comrades" and subtitled "Minsk Tractor Workers' Letter," found on page F 2 of the 14 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the item published on page 4 of Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 September reveals the following variations:

On page F 2, paragraph one IZVESTIYA begins: [Text] Dear workers of Poland:

We, the Minsk tractor builders, like all Soviet people, have been following ....

On page F 3, paragraph one, line six, IZVESTIYA reads ...community, its cohesion, integrity, and the security....

Paragraph two, line one, IZVESTIYA omits: ...the letter notes....

Same paragraph, line two, IZVESTIYA reads: ...struggle against socialism. Profound indignation and anger is aroused among us by the flagrant, provocative attempt by the organizers of the antisocialist assembly in Gdansk--for there is no other name for the Solidarity congress held there--to teach us how to think [uchit nas umu-razumu]. We categorically reject ....

Paragraph three, line one, IZVESTIYA omits: ...the letter stresses...

Same paragraph, ultimate line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...our sociopolitical life.

The Solidarity provocateurs, unceremoniously assuming the "right" to speak on behalf of Polish workers, shamelessly run down the heroic struggle and noteworthy achievements of the Polish working class, which made a decisive contribution to the struggle for Poland's postwar rebirth and raised it from the ruins and the ashes to a new, free life.

Forces hostile to socialism, guided by imperialist subversive centers, are shamelessly slandering Poland's true allies and friends. They seek to ignore utterly the tremendous, selfless assistance which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have given and are giving to the Polish people.

For us and ....

Paragraph four, last line IZVESTIYA reads: ...of our peoples.

We believe that for the workers and all working people of fraternal Poland, friendship and unity with our country's working people are as precious as they are for us. We think that Polish workers, our class brothers, will not allow people who do not value Poland, its history, its socialist gains and its destiny to speak and act in their name.

We, workers of ....

Ultimate paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...all Soviet people.

Letter adopted at workers' meetings in the shops and shifts of the Minsk V.I. Lenin tractor plant.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON ANTI-SOVIETISM IN POLAND

LD191409 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1318 GMT 19 Sep 81

["Article in RUDE PRAVO"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep (TASS)--For more than a year already, the entire progressive world has been following the deepening political and economic crisis in Poland with serious misgivings, writes RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee today. All honest Polish citizens realize that if it were not for the vast aid of the Soviet Union, famine would break out and many enterprises would stop work.

The historic merit of the Soviet Union, the paper points out, is that it has made the greatest sacrifices for the sake of Poland's liberation from fascist occupation, and has saved the Polish people from genocide. 600,000 sons of the Soviet people gave their lives for Poland's freedom. If it were not for the decisive and consistent position of Soviet diplomacy, Poland would have never acquired its historical borders. The Soviet Union has made a considerable contribution to the fact that, soon after World War II, the Polish economy was able to rise from the ruins.

It is, therefore, natural that the whole progressive world has been following with surprise --and at the same time, indignation--the way in which for several months now Poland has been swept by a wave of anti-Sovietism. Representatives of KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Confederation for an Independent Poland and also Solidarity, have been desecrating monuments to Soviet servicemen. Various printed material from the so-called "independent trade unions" has been simply seething with attacks against the USSR. Plans have been hatching behind the scenes of the Solidarity congress to sever allied ties with the land of the soviets, and the most doubled-dyed Polish reaction has, with impunity, been conducting a campaign against the USSR and its domestic and foreign policy, RUDE PRAVO emphasizes.

Whole streams of anti-Soviet leaflets, posters and bulletins were being disseminated at the Solidarity congress. It is well known that various meetings being systematically organized by Solidarity throughout the whole country frequently are anti-Soviet in character. This is purposefully organized counterrevolution. It is a matter of preparations for Kuron's so-called "Polish revolution," directed at severing the Polish People's Republic's alliance, above all with the Soviet Union. This "fifth column" of imperialism, concentrated in Solidarity has its allies in various Polish institutions and is linked with anticommunist centers in the West.

The Polish strategists of anticommunism assume they can bring the counterrevolution to a "victorious end" and even export it. They would like to break the organs of people's power, establish the lawless rule of psychological and physical terror [ustanovit vlast bespraviya psikhologicheskogo i fizicheskogo terrora] and pursue an anti-Soviet course on the wave of nationalism.

The appropriate Polish organs, RUDE PRAVO points out, have not acted decisively enough against this "fifth column." Unfortunately, it is precisely this that lowers the authority of these organs in the eyes of millions of honest Poles. Herein lies the main cause for the concern of the friends of the Polish people over the situation in the Polish People's Republic.

The Soviet Union, which has made immense sacrifices for the sake of the liberation of Poland and serves as the guarantor of its sovereignty, security and socialist development, has every right to demand that decisive measures should be taken to cut short anti-Sovietism and lawlessness in the Polish People's Republic, RUDE PRAVO writes.

AUCCTU, HUNGARIAN UNION REJECT SOLIDARITY APPEAL

LD191118 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep, TASS--The Soviet and Hungarian trade unions resolutely come out for strengthening peace and building trust among nations, for disarmament and for the relaxation of tension, stresses the communique on a meeting in Moscow between the leaders of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR and the Hungarian Trade Union Council. The Soviet delegation at the meeting was led by Aleksey Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman, and the Hungarian by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Hungarian Trade Union Council.

The trade union leaders strongly denounced the actions of international imperialism and the forces teaming up with it who would like to turn the clock back to the cold war. These actions include the U.S. President's decision to start the full-scale production of neutron weapons, they pointed out. The sides voiced the unconditional solidarity of the Soviet and Hungarian working people with the struggle waged by the working class of the capitalist countries for their vital rights and interests. The trade unions of the USSR and Hungary are in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of the newly free countries for complete political and economic independence, and denounce the attempts of the imperialists to use methods of international terrorism against those nations.

The Soviet and Hungarian trade unions resolutely reject the appeal of the congress of the Polish Solidarity trade union to the East European nations. This appeal, the communique says, seeks deliberate disorientation and is based on ignorance of reality and distortion of facts. It does not differ in any way from the slander of class enemies. The Solidarity leadership laid bare completely by this appeal its anti-socialist objectives and intentions.

The Soviet and Hungarian trade unions express the hope and conviction that the Polish people and all those who cherish socialism will be sufficiently strong and resolute to defend socialism and to lead Poland out of the crisis. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Hungarian Trade Union Council will continue giving assistance to the Polish working class, branch trade unions and other progressive forces in Poland's trade union movement.

SHEVARDNADZE LEADS DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST

LD210810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Today, at the invitation of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet left Moscow for Budapest on an official friendly visit. It was led by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, Foreign Affairs Commission and other officials.

YUGOSLAV-SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM210851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Soviet-Yugoslav consultations have taken place at the USSR Foreign Ministry. Taking part in the consultations were V. Knezevic, director of an office of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; D. Strbac, SFRY charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR; V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and other leading workers of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

V. Knezevic was received by V.F. Maltsev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and had a talk with him.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET SOFIA COUNTERPARTS

PM181201 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Heartfelt Congratulations"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, sent the following congratulatory telegram to Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia BCP Committee, and Comrade Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee:

On behalf of the Moscow Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom we send to you, the communists and all the working people of Sofia our heartfelt congratulations on the 37th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state which is being commemorated this year.

Like all Soviet people, Muscovites are sincerely glad at the fraternal people's achievements in building a developed socialist society on Bulgaria's ancient land and at the successful development of the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries and their capitals.

We rate highly the friendly ties between the party and social organizations and labor collectives of Moscow and Sofia, ties which have become a good tradition and are constantly strengthening and expanding.

The recent meeting in the Crimea between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the leaders of our parties and states, were an important new step in the cause of strengthening unity and cohesion between the CPSU and the BCP and consolidating the indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

We wish you, dear friends, Sofia's inhabitants and the entire Bulgarian people further successes in peaceful creative labor and in fulfilling the 12th BCP Congress decisions.

ITALIAN PLANE REPORTS NEAR MISS FROM NATO EXERCISE

Previous Disaster

PM180915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 5

[Report by correspondent G. Zafesov: "OK This Time"]

[Text] Rome, 14 Sep--One August evening an aircraft carrying mail from Palermo (Sicily) to Rome took off and set a course for the capital. Suddenly it was almost the victim of a missile launched by a ship of the U.S. 6th Fleet which exploded nearby.

The inquiry into the incident began. It came to light that at that time military exercises, of which the civil authorities had not been informed, were taking place along an extensive stretch of the Sicilian coast.

This time, by sheer luck, disaster was avoided. But one recalls that it was on the same route, on 27 June 1980, that an Itavia aircraft with 81 passengers on board suddenly vanished from the radar screens. Parts of the aircraft and passengers' bodies were later found in the sea. There has still been no official conclusion on the reasons for the crash, although infomation which has found its way into the press indicates that it fell foul of a military missile. This idea is confirmed by the fact that the aircraft fuselage was broken into more than 40 pieces and also by the medical examination of the dead bodies. This was stated by the president of Itavia.

But the authorities chose not to reply. And the prosecutor's office intends to close the investigation into the latest episode as well. The reasons are obvious. When new bases are being created in the country, including bases for U.S. cruise missiles, the ruling circles try to assure the public that the so-called "second key," without which they allegedly cannot be used, will be held by the Italian side. Yet even now Italian civil aircraft, flying in their own sky, run the risk of being brought down by NATO missiles.

Delayed U.S. Admission

LD181316 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The United States 6th Fleet has acknowledged carrying out exercises in the Mediterranean on the night an Italian plane reported a nearby explosion. This statement contradicts the fleet's first denial of involvement issued 2 days ago and we bring you comment by our observer, Igor Dmitriyev, and this is what he writes:

The Italian authorities are investigating the midair explosion off the Sicilian coast reported by a pilot of a cargo plane on the night of 7-8 August. The area is a place where the United States 6th Fleet carried out regular exercises. Experts believe the explosion could have been caused by a missile fired from one of the U.S. fleet's ships. It's all the more so since the exercises included antiaircraft gun firing.

The Italian public and newspapers have bitterly attacked the 6th Fleet. The memory is still fresh in the country of a mysterious crash of a DC-9 airliner with 81 people aboard. The crash was reported in June last year and aviation experts believe that it could have been downed by a missile. The judgement is based on information indicating that the plane had disintegrated in midair.

These incidents are in a way similar to the sinking of a Japanese frieghter earlier this year by the U.S. nuclear submarine George Washington, when two freighter's crewmen were killed. The United States submarine was also taking part in naval exercises.

Exercises are not the only thing that makes the incidents similar. When the freighter Nissho Maru was sunk, Washington kept silent for 24 hours before acknowledging the collision. In its turn, following the report of a midair explosion of the Sicilian coast, the 6th Fleet Commander stated that all American ships were in port at the time. Later on it was acknowledged that the exercises were still going on. So the line of behavior is the same: Silence or lie first and then a grudging acknowledgement of involvement.

So far American troops used no long-range weapons during these exercises. One can only imagine what can happen if one of those cruise missiles to be sited in Western Europe, Italy included, steers off course when test fired or what could happen if in a collision the panic-stricken crew of some other U.S. submarine presses the missile-launching button. Such a possibility has not been ruled out by experts who investigated the sinking of Nissho Maru by the George Washington.

American military exercises in various parts of the world have caused deaths of non-Americans. Apparently Washington sends a signal to its allies that it's prepared to defend their security to the last of their men.

SPAIN'S ENTRY INTO NATO WOULD DEEPEN CRISES

PM181513 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Yu. Belenko article: "Spain Is Being Drawn Into NATO"]

[Text] The Pentagon chiefs and U.S. Administration spokesman have been promising Spain all sorts of "benefits" if it agrees to join the aggressive North Atlantic alliance. Washington makes no secret of its interest in seeing that "the Spanish request" is examined at the NATO Council's next session in December.

What prompts this interest? The answer to this question is to be found in Washington's policy of heightening international tension. It is easier for the United States to put pressure on its allies within the framework of NATO, forcing them to sacrifice their countries' security interests and to agree to the militarist course of their transatlantic partner in the name of the notorious "Atlantic solidarity."

In the view of U.S. politicians and strategists, Spain's participation in NATO would strengthen the bloc's southern flank, which has been particularly weakened as a result of the unresolved problems between Greece and Turkey and the unstable political situation in Italy. The Madrid weekly CAMBIO 16 has reported plans to create a so-called "arc of Haig," which, spanning an area from Pakistan in the east to Spain in the West, would strengthen Europe's "soft central Mediterranean underbelly." This, the Pentagon strategists argue, would also create the "optimum conditions" for the operations of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, which is designed for invading the countries of southwest Asia and other parts of the world.

Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs J.P. Perez Llorca recently admitted that "until recently the United States treated Spain basially as a sort of king-size aircraft carrier. A significant admission! But the question arises: Why only "until recently"? What about right now? Washington is now going further still, pressing not only for an extension of the 21 September expiry date for the use of bases on Spanish soil--in Torrejon, Zaragoza and Rota--at which 10,000 Americans are stationed. (According to an AP report, U.S. and Spanish delegations agreed the other day to extend the period the validity of the treaty on these bases to next spring.) Everything possible is being done to place these bases under the Pentagon's full control. Moreover, the United States is also reckoning on being able to create new military bases in Spain, this time under NATO's flag.

There is something else impelling Washington to implement its plan to get Spain into NATO: the development of the political situation in Spain itself--the increased activity of democratic forces and their desire for unified action, the determined opposition of the public at large to the country's "Atlanticization" and its support for a policy of neutrality, and, finally, the upsurge of the workers and strike movement in the country. Washington makes no secret of its fears that if the democratization process goes "too far" in Spain there may be a danger of the transatlantic strategists losing their Pyrenean bridgehead altogether.

A specific measure to help suck Spain into NATO is to involve its armed forces in the bloc's militarist rehearsals. As the Madrid newspaper YA put it, the participation of Spain's naval forces in NATO's "Ocean Venture '81" maneuvers should be seen as a sort of "trial run" prior to the country's entry into the North Atlantic alliance. The U.S.-Spanish "Crisex '81" maneuvers scheduled for October-November are regarded in the same spirit.

Spain's Atlanticists, on whom Washington is counting, claim that a neutrality policy is not in the country's national interests. They are trading on the political instability in Spain and on the desire of the public at large for the democratization of political life in the country, the strengthening of its security, a rise in the working people's living standards and so on. Defense Minister A. Oliart claims, for example, that joining NATO would be "proper and beneficial" since by modernizing Spain's armed forces this organization, he says, "will guarantee" the preservation of a democratic regime in Spain, prevent possible action by putschists and help strengthen the country's security. But the whole history of the North Atlantic alliance testifies to the fact that since it is an instrument of aggression, blackmail and flagrant interference in sovereign states' internal affairs it has always supported reactionary regimes to its liking. One need only recall the rule of the "black colonel" junta in Greece and the dictatorship first of Salazar and then of Caetano in Portugal. NATO regarded them as "loyal allies" in the fight against "the communist threat." Exposing the Atlanticists' hypocritical declarations that Spain is now "ripe for acceptance into the democratic community," which NATO is supposed to be, the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS reminds us that it was thanks in particular to the support of this militarist bloc, especially the United States, that Franco's fascist regime held on to power in Spain. The same newspaper wrote about the links between certain influential circles in the United States and the forces which took part in the attempted coup by Spanish neofascists on 23 February this year. The concepts of NATO and democracy are incompatible.

The spurious contention that NATO will guarantee Spain's security does not stand up to criticism either, principally because for Spain the "danger of the East" which Washington likes to sound off about is nonexistent. Behind the fanning of anti-Soviet hysteria lie the Pentagon strategists' far-reaching plans to turn Spain into a strongpoint controlling entry into and exit from the Mediterranean and a giant rear base and transhipment point for rushing U.S. troops and military hardware to West Europe or the Persian Gulf zone. This prospect entails, to put it mildly, an infringement of national sovereignty. Not for nothing, presumably, did Adm. H. Train, supreme commander in chief of the NATO armed forces in the Atlantic, say that the decision whether or not to stockpile heavy arms, including nuclear weapons, will be made not by the authorities of the country's where they will be deployed but by the NATO Command.

So the prospect of becoming Washington's "nuclear hostage" looms before Spain. "If Spain joins NATO can anything then stop the United States from deploying neutron weapons on its territory?" the newspaper YA asks with trepidation.

Just how "beneficial" U.S.-NATO military and other aid might be is graphically revealed by figures quoted in the Spanish press. The newspaper EL PAIS writes that Spain's annual contribution to NATO would be $500 million "thrown down the drain." The magazine POSIBLE points out that as a NATO member Spain's military spending would have to be three times as much as at present. These figures demonstrate convincingly the additional burden which the country's membership in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc would impose on Spain's working people.

Spain's Atlanticists claim that Spain's entry into NATO would not affect other countries' interests. But a completely different view is taken of this prospect by, for example, the developing countries. As we know, the NATO Command's desire to create a military base on the Canary Islands, which belong to Spain and are situated off Africa's west coast, has given rise to perfectly understandable concern in African countries. There have been Spanish press reports that Madrid has been warned by the leaders of a number of African states that they would regard the Canary archipelago's involvement in the NATO system as "a threatening measure" aimed at destabilizing the situation in the region. This was also made plain by Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, on a visit to Spain.

Spain's inclusion in a militarist alliance aimed against the Soviet Union and its allies would be bound to affect Soviet-Spanish relations. Mindful of their vital interests, including security interests, the Soviet Union and its allies would be forced to draw the appropriate conclusions.

A movement under the slogan "Stay Out of NATO!" is now spreading in Spain. The Spanish Communist Party, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, the trade unions and other mass organizations have been holding rallies and demonstrations, organizing protest marches and picketing U.S. military bases. Leaders of progressive parties and organizations are exposing the attempt by the Atlanticists currently in office to push Spain into the aggressive proimperialist bloc simply by parliamentary vote. They are demanding that this key question for the country be decided by a national referendum.

Progressive circles point out that Spain's entry into NATO would not only lead to a further deepening of the political and economic crisis in the country but would upset the balance of military forces and lead to a higher level of confrontation between the two military and political groupings, seriously impair security on our continent and still further heighten international tension. All these cogent arguments are being created with understanding and support by Spain's working people. The weekly CAMBIO 16 has published the results of a public opinion poll under the revealing headline: "NATO: Majority Against. Replies Show That Spaniards Do Not Want To Join NATO."

SCHMIDT PLEASED AT PLANNED BREZHNEV VISIT

LD181540 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 18 Sep, TASS--I am glad that the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is going to pay a visit to Bonn, because the visit will be the continuation of the indispensible East-West dialogue, said the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He stressed, speaking in the Bundestag, that his government intends to continue to contribute to reducing tensions in the world.

TIMOSHKIN COMMENTARY ON SOVIET-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

LD182040 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Radio Moscow has reported that the Soviet Foreign Ministry described as flagrant lies the silly claims by the Egyptian authorities to the effect that officials of the embassy and other Soviet establishments in Egypt had a hand in the deterioration of the internal political situation in this country. The Soviet Government strongly protested the [word indistinct] provocative action taken by the Egyptian leadership which resulted in the worsening of Soviet-Egyptian relations at all levels. At one time very friendly, the whole history of these relations provides not a scrap of proof that the Soviet Union was unfriendly to the Egyptian people and their country, even for one moment. It has become a habit for As-Sadat's regime to involve Moscow's figures in any manifestation of Egyptian dissatisfaction and protest at the policy hostile to the people and the nation pursued by official Cairo. The pious president claims that social peace and total harmony among all categories of society prevail in Egypt and that a few hateful elements supported from abroad are trying to disturb it.

What is strange, however, is that those hateful elements are on the increase. The wide-scale nature of the oppression committed by the regime now in all departments of government, the army and Egyptian society in general indicate that those elements number thousands and thousands. Among them many are known as opponents of the Soviet Union, the Muslim Brotherhood for instance. Those also are being accused by the Egyptian regime of having contacts with Moscow. The tragedy is that As-Sadat himself was the one to allow the Muslim Brotherhood to work legally after their activity had been banned during the era of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. As-Sadat hoped to benefit from them as support for his regime and as he failed in this, why not list the organization among the agents of Moscow?

The issue, however, is not the Muslim Brotherhood and not the Islamic men of religion who are in the opposition; rather the issue here is that opposition to the regime's policy which is hostile to the nation has included sectors of Egyptian society which are very wide and varied in size and interest. In this case the accusation of destructive activity by a few hateful elements is funny and ridiculous even among those who are apolitical. As-Sadat's regime was thus forced to fabricate a whole plot and say that Moscow was involved in it.

What is significant, however, is that the information media in the United States and other Western countries [words indistinct] the anti-Soviet actions of the Egyptian regime. The Washington POST explains this phenomenon by saying that As-Sadat has clearly exceeded the limit. But why does he do this? First of all, to preserve his regime and of course in order to satisfy his two major partners in the Camp David collusion, Washington in particular. He is in the same boat with American neocolonialists and Israeli expansionists. His principle is: He who is not for us is against us. As-Sadat regards anyone who rejects Camp David and resists the imposition of the policy of relaxation and capitulation on the Arabs, whether in Egypt, the Arab world or abroad, as his enemy.

Among the opponents of Camp David is the USSR which persistently strives with the majority of the Arabs for a lasting, comprehensive and truly just settlement of the Middle East crisis with the honest collective efforts of all the parties concerned. Of course, according to the logic of the Egyptian president, not only Moscow but every Arab capital, except for those of Sudan and Oman, is involved in the plot which he has fabricated.

GLUKHOV ON U.S.-ISRAELI 'DANGEROUS COLLUSION'

PM180845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Collusion"]

[Text] A new stage of fueling tension is beginning in the explosive Near East region. That is the main result of the Washington talks between the U.S. administration and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin. According to official statements, American-Israeli relations are entering the stage of "strategic cooperation." What does this mean?

As is known, hitherto all-round U.S. military, economic and political support for Israel has been motivated solely by the interests of safeguarding the country's "security." Now Tel Aviv is openly joining in the implementation of U.S. imperialism's global plans in and outside the Near East. To this end it is planned to hold joint maneuvers and staff exercises and to stockpile U.S. weapons on Israeli territory. Already Israel is openly being turned into the Pentagon's bridgehead in the area and the Israeli military, with its experience of piracy and aggression, is becoming a strike detachment of the gendarme Rapid Deployment Force.

The American-Israeli strategic alliance is being cobbled together to the accompaniment of claptrap about the "Soviet threat." Who are these pitiful propaganda tricks intended for? Who are they going to fool? The Palestinians, whose homeland is groaning beneath the boots of the Israeli occupiers? The Lebanese, who are being peppered with U.S.-made bombs dropped by Israeli airmen? The international public, angry at the way Tel Aviv, using U.S. military equipment, expanded the framework of aggression and attacked a Baghdad suburb?

Judging by the reception for Begin in Washington, the United States is right behind that course and approves all Israel's recent criminal acts. Moreover, there is no limit to the Israeli military's militarist appetites. Israel placed on the negotiating table an application for extra U.S. assistance worth $3 billion. When you consider that the Pentagon is also planning to give Saudi Arabia military aid worth $8.5 billion you can imagine the dimensions of the arms race developing in the Near East.

It is perfectly clear that American-Israeli cooperation is built on common imperialist interests. Tel Aviv's aims are to keep the territory it has captured and to continue expansion in respect of its Arab neighbors. The United States becomes the guarantor of this aggressive policy by encroaching more and more on the Near East with its military presence. These are the chief aspects of the American-Israeli "strategic alliance" concluded in Washington. It represents dangerous collusion directed against peace and security in the region and the world as a whole.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S.-ISRAELI 'STRATEGIC ALLIANCE'

PM181317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA political observer S. Kondrashov article: "The Near East: A Dangerous Master Key"]

[Text] It is not easy to calculate how many visits to Washington Israeli Prime Minister Begin has made during just over 4 years in office, but the one he has just made was his first meeting with President Reagan and on the eve of this meeting the Western press held an outright contest of compositions on the theme of American-Israeli differences. Of course, there have been grounds for differences--and there still are.

Begin is making loud jealous scenes over the planned American sale to Saudi Arabia of arms worth a total of $8.5 billion, including five AWACS planes (a highly developed radar warning and control system). For their part, the Washington "fighter" against international terrorism were embarrassed when their main friend and ally in the Near East, evading retribution by hiding behind Uncle Sam's back, carried out a piratical air raid in June on the nuclear center near Baghdad and savagely bombed Beirut in July. Begin does not stand on ceremony, being confident that Washington will forgive any prank of his (the powerful Israeli lobby will see to that), but American imperialism's interests in the Near East are wider than Israel's and it casts its military-political nets there in the hope of making a catch in the Arab world, which has oil and strategically important territories. From time to time disagreements, divergences and differences arise in this sphere between Washington and Tel Aviv, though without changing the special nature of their relations.

So now Begin, who has been advised by American Zionist leaders to moderate his jealousy over the AWACS plans, arrived in Washington.

Of course, President Reagan greeted him more warmly and cordially than any other foreign leader. That is what the American press reported. On their first meeting Reagan, in the presence of his Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger, decreed the opening of a "new era" in American-Israeli relations.

We will not argue about whether new eras are opened by presidential decree but the excessively enthusiastic authors of items on the disagreements have changed their tune and are now writing about the two countries' increased "strategic cooperation." Echoing the participants in the talks, they declare this to be the main result of the American-Israeli summit meeting. What does this mean--"strategic cooperation," or, as people are also saying, "strategic alliance?" It means that Israel, which already plays the part of a U.S. advanced post in the Near East, is now openly making its territory available to the American military. This territory is now a dump for the deployment and storage of American arms which will, in an emergency, be used by the gendarme Rapid Deployment Forces, a place where these forces will themselves be "deployed" before making the jump into other countries; a place where--to the neighbors' terror--joint American-Israeli military exercises will be held. It is reported that on the basis of increased "strategic cooperation" Israel hopes to receive another $3 billion of military and economic aid from the United States.

It is well known that Israel has long been dependent on the American taxpayer, and in terms of military aid indicators (both in absolute terms and, in particular, on a per capita basis) far outstrips all other U.S. clients. A still greater militarization of American-Israeli relations is now beginning. This accords not only with the original nature of these relations, but with the overall militarist orientation of the Reagan administration's policy. In fact the Israeli extremist premier, in putting forward the "strategic cooperation" plan, has cleverly chosen the key to the heart of the belligerent American President.

"You want to sell your AWACS planes, strengthening the Saudi regime and winning its favor. You are prepared to take advantage of As-Sadat's proposal for bases on Egyptian territory. But I am offering you still greater services and I beat your other partners in this race you are holding for the militarization of the Near East--that is roughly how Begin argued, spreading out his state's territory invitingly before American politicians and military men. As Secretary of State Haig puts it, this means "putting flesh on the bones." The Washington POST is more specific. "The two countries will be drawn into unprecedented new spheres of military cooperation," which, in the newspaper's opinion, is a "major victory for Begin."

Tel Aviv, while playing into the hands of Washington militarism, is not forgetting its own benefit. The point is not only that it retains its position as the main, most privileged U.S. ally in the region. By binding the United States even more firmly to their country, the Israeli extremists are freeing their own hands for aggressive new adventures against their Arab neighbors. As for the American-Saudi AWACS deal, Begin, while avoiding a head-on clash with Reagan, has kept a roundabout maneuver in reserve--an attempt to thwart the deal with the help of pro-Israeli forces on Capitol Hill, where, as polls show, nearly half the senators have already taken the Israeli premier's side against the American President.

Now for Washington's calculations. Under Carter the Americans sought dominance in the Near East by using As-Sadat's separatism as an instrument for splitting the Arab world and forcing it to reconcile itself to Israeli expanion. As-Sadat proved to be an unsuitable instrument and the present mass repressions in Egypt prove that he is losing political face even in his own country. Under Reagan the emphasis is on anti-Soviet militarism. This is the master key the Americans are using not only in Israel and Egypt, but also in Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries. It is under these auspices that they seek to unite the rival parties in the Near East, intimidating them with the common "threat from the north."

But as is known, Secretary of State Haig, touring Near Eastern capitals last spring, was unable to sell the moderate Arab regimes the idea of "strategic consensus" with America and Israel on an anti-Soviet basis. The new "strategic cooperation" whistles intimidatingly over the Arabs' heads like a whip. Neither this cooperation nor the courting of Saudi Arabia, also in terms of military ties, can answer the fundamental question: When will Israel release the occupied Arab territories and when will the Palestinians' legitimate rights be satisfied? It would be stupid to expect answers to these questions from the Reagan-Begin meeting. American leaders are talking about reviving the "Camp David process" and about another attempt to "resolve" the Palestinian question (without the Palestinians' participation) at the Israeli-Egyptian talks, which are to resume in late September. But is it not clear to everyone that the Camp David "peace process," stripped of its diplomatic disguise, has gecome an overt means of militarizing the Near East? Cannot everyone see that this American master key is by no means a substitute for the key to a genuine settlement?

ISRAELI AGENTS BLAMED FOR BLAST IN BEIRUT

LD201944 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 20 Sep, TASS--Israeli agents committed a new crime in Lebanon. A bomb exploded in a Beirut cinema today, killing and wounding dozens of people, including a large number of children.

TEHRAN RADIO CITED ON EXECUTIONS, SKIRMISHES

LD191650 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 19 Sep, TASS--Another 49 openents of the regime existing in Iran were executed in the past few days in various cities on sentence passed by Islamic Revolutionary Courts, Radio Tehran reports. They were accused of membership in outlawed antigovernmental organisations, of killing religious leaders and functionaries of the regime. It is also reported that six "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" were killed in skirmishes with armed terrorists.

SOVIET CITIZENS KILLED IN ATTACK ON ANGOLA

LD191258 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 19 Sep 81

["The Banditry of the South African Racists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep TASS--The Republic of South Africa unleashed an act of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, South African troops barbarously bomb raided [as received] schools, hospitals and homes, razed to the ground many population centers, destroyed roads and bridges, and caused grave damage to the country's national economy.

Enjoying the support of the United States, which sanctioned and continues backing this criminal action, the South African racists grossly violated the sovereignty and independence of Angola in a bid to annex from it its southern areas. At the same time the mass media of Pretoria and Western countries are spreading slanderous allegations about the "Soviet threat" to the south of Africa and about the personal participation of Soviet armymen in combat operations against South Africa. These lies are used in a bid to justify the bandit attacks of the South African Armed Forces on the troops of the Angolan Army, as a consequence of which two Soviet military specialists working with those troops and two women, wives of Soviet specialists, died, and one specialist, an engineer, was seized by the South Africans.

The bandit actions of South Africa, which has challenged the whole world, should be viewed in the context of the overall U.S. policy aimed at aggravating the international situation, and of the plan of U.S. imperialism to reverse the process of the development of the African nations towards strengthening their national independence and sovereignty.

They U.S. ruling circles have embarked on the road of overtly conspiring with the South African racists. Today no one in Washington conceals that they are striving to brutally suppress the liberation movements. The U.S. stand in the U.S. Security Council during debates on the South African aggression laid bare the true intentions of U.S. imperialism.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union is giving diverse assistance to the people of Angola in building a new life. Under the agreements that have been concluded, Soviet citizens work in various sectors of the Angolan economy. They also help the Angolan people to strengthen their defences. Their functions in Angola, just as in any other country to which the Soviet Union gives aid of this kind, do not go beyond the boundaries of technical advice and the training of Angolan national personnel. This is well known in the West as well. It was from among those Soviet citizens and their families that four people were killed as a result of the attack and one seized by the South Africans.

The Soviet side lays all responsibility for their death on the South African Government and demands the immediate return of the captured Soviet citizen and of the remnants of the deceased.

The Soviet Union reiterates its solidarity with the just struggle of the Angolan people, supports the joint communique of the frontline states and Nigeria adopted in Lagos and confirms its commitments stemming from the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola. It will continue giving political, diplomatic and material support both to Angola and to the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

An end should be put to the aggression of South Africa against Angola. Responsibility for the crimes and brigandage of the South African military on the territory of sovereign Angola is borne both by the Pretoria regime and its patrons. No one should have any doubts that the Angolan people, supported by all the peace forces in the world, will be able to uphold their sovereignty and independence.

U.S.-BACKED MEETINGS ON NAMIBIA PLAN ASSAILED

LD202111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Unattributed Washington dispatch]

[Text] An official representative of the U.S. State Department has reported that a highly-placed American Government delegation led by Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, will meet with a group of diplomats from the RSA [Republic of South Africa] in Zurich at the beginning of next week. According to the South African ARGOS the negotiations will focus on the so-called American plan for the settlement of the Namibian problem. As is well-known, the UN Security Council Resolution No 435 provides for the withdrawal of RSA troops from Nambia, and the holding of a free general election under the control of the international community.

However, the Western powers, primarily the United States, are trying to push through their own version of a solution to the problem, a version which would meet the interests of the white minority in Namibia and which would guarantee conditions for the further looting of the country's natural resources by Western and South African monopolies. In this connection Washington is insisting particularly on the granting of special rights to the white residents of Namibia, and on the dispatch there of a U.S. military contingent for the election period.

Foreign news media draw attention to the fact that this next contact between representatives of the Washington administration and the apartheid regime precedes the meeting of the five Western powers forming the so-called Namibia contact group, planned for the same week, at which a draft plan with American amendments for a settlement of the situation in the territory is to be discussed.

The attempts by the racists and their puppets, with the cooperation of their Western sponsors, to impose on the international community a substitute plan for the settlement of the Namibian problem are being made against a backdrop of unceasing armed aggression by the RSA against sovereign Angola. As ANGOP, the Angolan news agency, notes, the racists of Pretoria are counting on forcing the Angolan people to renounce their support for the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, which is struggling for an end to the occupation of Namibian territory by RSA troops, on destroying this patriotic organization, and on removing it from the process of a settlement in Namibia.

SWAPO Leader's Remarks

LD210942 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda, 21 Sep, TASS--U.S.-South African talks to clarify their positions on the Namibian problem, opening today in Zurich, represent a fresh gimmick in order to delay this problem instead of resolving it, H. Ndadi, a member of the Central Committee of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), said in an interview with TASS correspondent Georgiy Lysenko.

He said the results of U.S. interference in the solution of international problems can be seen from the example of Vietnam. The criminal role of the United States was clear also in the course of South Africa's latest aggression against Angola. That aggression, like the talks in Zurich, was part of the Western plan to destabilise Africa's progressive forces, weaken the national liberation movement and prop up the puppets from the so-called Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in Namibia.

The member of the SWAPO Central Committee said that nobody has empowered the Reagan administration to determine the date for granting independence to Namibia or amend any Security Council decisions on the Namibian problem.

But the United States was trying to do exactly this--in circumvention of SWAPO and "frontline states" and contrary to all international legal norms--and in a very insolent and provocative manner at that, he said.

H. Ndadi emphasised that Washington and its allies in racist-ruled Pretoria are making efforts to foist their own plan for Namibian settlement on the people of that country and to keep Namibia under their military, political and economic influence.

He said that SWAPO will react by stepping up the national liberation struggle against the plotting by world reaction, which had again taken the side of the hated apartheid regime, and to the growing rapprochement between the United States and South Africa.

AID DISPATCHED TO NAMIBIAN REFUGEES IN ANGOLA

PM181145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--The executive committee of the USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has decided to aid the Namibian refugees on Angolan territory. Aeroflot aircraft have twice delivered medicines and dressings to the city of Luanda. A final consignment will be dispatched in the next few days.

BREZHNEV SAO TOME COUNTERPART, EXCHANGES MESSAGES

LD072102 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and on his own behalf Leonid Brezhnev congratulated the president and the friendly people of Sao Tome and Principe on the 6th anniversary of the independence of their country.

The Soviet people, the telegram says, solidarize with the people of your country who have achieved considerably successes during the past period in strengthening their national independence and in building a new life.

In his reply telegram Manuel Pinto da Costa expressed, on behalf of his people, government and on his own behalf, appreciation to Leonid Brezhnev for his congratulations.

In both telegrams confidence is expressed that relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries will be further strengthened and developed to the good of their peoples and in the interests of peace and progress.

SAO TOME DELEGATION ENDS INTERPARTY VISIT

PM181147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP) headed by T. Dias da Costa, secretary of the MLSTP Coordinating Council Politburo Executive Committee, visited the Soviet Union 29 August through 13 September. In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the MLSTP, the guests from Sao Tome familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of leading state organs and public organizations.

During their stay in the USSR the delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad and the Uzbek SSR and had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Komsomol Central Committee, the AUCCTU and the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

SUSLOV HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO RUZ

LD182252 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1810 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TASS)--At the CPSU Central Committee today, Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a friendly meeting with Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, Politburo member and second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba.

Mikhail Suslov and Raul Castro exchanged information about the activities of the communist parties, governments and working people of the two countries in implementing the decisions of party congresses, and on the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba. A further strengthening of links between the communist parties, public organizations and labor collectives of the two countries and the enhanced effectiveness of their economic cooperation were noted with satisfaction.

Closely rallied around their communist parties and governments, the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba are solving ever more complex tasks in the construction of a new society.

During the conversation, there was a discussion in a spirit of complete unity of views of topical questions of mutual interest regarding the international situation. The unbreakable fraternity and solidarity of the Soviet and Cuban peoples were emphasized afresh.

The conversation took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

USSR-NICARAGUAN FISHERIES AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD191224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] A fisheries cooperation agreement has been signed in Managua between the Governments of the USSR and Nicaragua. Our Central American correspondent, (Aleksandr Tselikhov), reports from the Nicaraguan capital:

[Begin recording] This is the first intergovernmental agreement between our two countries to have been signed in Nicaragua, and it is of great importance. Under this agreement the Soviet Union will assist Nicaragua in studying the fish resources of coastal and inland waters, in establishing a fishing industry and in training cadres for this important branch of the economy. [end recording]

Speaking of the importance of the agreement, Alfredo Alaniz, minister of the Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries, noted:

[Begin recording in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation] The signing of this agreement signifies yet another step along the path of the drawing closer together of our peoples, which will be of mutual benefit. We regard relations with the Soviet Union as relations of friendship and fraternity based on technical, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation. This agreement opens up great prospects in the sphere of economic cooperation. The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction is concerned about the state of the country's fishing industry, which we inherited from the Somoza regime in a state of extreme decay. Cooperation with the Soviet Union in this sphere will certainly bear fruit in the very near future. This will help us to work out a strategic line for the development of our fishing industry. We are confident that cooperation in the economic sphere between the USSR and Nicaragua will serve to strengthen the relations of friendship between our two peoples. [end recording]

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION IN USSR ANALYZED

PM171631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof. L. Rybakovskiy under the rubric: "Problems and Judgments": "The Swing of Migration"]

[Text] Only a few decades ago it was customary for a person to live all his life where he was born. Now it is almost impossible to find people who have not changed their place of residence once or twice or even three times. From villages to cities, from cities to construction sites--to the north, to Siberia, to the Far East--this movement of the population has become a truly mass and constant movement. Suffice it to say that millions of people migrate every year.

Population migration... Good or bad? It is impossible to evaluate this complex social phenomenon simply. Its positive aspects are beyond doubt. Lenin's idea that a population cannot develop unless it is mobile, has not yet become obsolete. Movements of human masses are not just a precondition for providing newly opened-up territories in the east of the country with workhands, not just a condition for resolving rationally the problem of employment in inhabited, densely populated regions. The population's optimum mobility is necessary to form a unified socialist way of life and to efface the differences in living conditions that exist in the country's regions, between the city and the countryside. Frequently it is precisely migration that gives a person the necessary impetus to accelerate his professional growth or social maturation.

However, it is also clear that population movement will yield these positive results in full only when its main flows accord economically and socially with the requirements of society and when this movement can be taken into account when planning and formulating managerial decisions.

So far, unfortunately, this situation has not been achieved, and migration frequently results in certain expenses and gives rise to adverse consequences. The proportion of the population whose movement is organized still remains very low. The bulk of migrants move spontaneously, choosing the routes of their moves at their own risk. As a result, not only does this choice not always coincide with the interests of society but the personal interests of the people moving frequently suffer as well.

This is why the task of channeling the main directions of migration according to an organized plan is so urgent. To make certain regions more attractive to new settlers while, on the contrary, encouraging their migration mobility in other regions and creating conditions to end the outflow of population in yet other regions--these are problems whose solution is directly linked with the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress instructions on eliminating the differences in our development on a territorial plane.

It is gratifying that the country already has a real basis for resolving these problems as a result of measures taken by the party and the state. The basis was created in the second half of the seventies and is already working for the good of the common cause, bringing about positive changes in migration processes.

Among the principal results we must number, above all, the fact that at the end of the 9th and the beginning of the 10th 5-Year Plans it came about that fewer people were leaving the RSFSR than coming into it. A positive migration balance was established here, as the specialists say. There has been a sharp reduction in the population outflow from Belorussia. At the same time the nature of migration in the Central Asian republics is changing; the outflow of people from there has gradually overtaken the inflow. In other words, the loss of population from regions where there is a strained situation regarding labor resources has ceased or slowed up sharply, whereas population growth has diminished as a result of migration in regions with labor reserves.

Another positive result is the reduction in the scale of migration of the rural population in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans. The intensity of the outflow from the countryside decreased significantly in the second half of the seventies compared with the first half. This was accounted for not only by the increase in the proportion of older people among rural inhabitants, who are more disposed toward a "settled" way of life, but also by the rapprochement between living standards and the way of life in the city and the village.

The third major achievement is the favorable changes in migration in such important and complex--in the socioeconomic respect--parts of the country as the Non-Chernozem Zone and Siberia.

The implementation of the plans outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for the development of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone has resulted in appreciable changes in migration processes in general and in rural localities in particular over several years in all oblasts and ASSR's in the zone without exception. The absolute outflow of the population has diminished and the percentage of migration losses has fallen.

A similar effect is also to be observed in Siberia. The comprehensive development of productive forces in Krasnoyarskiy Kray, the opening up of oil- and gas-bearing deposits in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts, the construction of the Baykal-Amur main railroad and the extension of coefficients to the wages of all working people in Siberian regions--all this has had a beneficial effect on migration processes. In the mid-seventies the number of people coming into Siberia exceeded the number departing. The situation has also improved in the Siberian countryside.

At the same time I believe we must approach the results achieved with a certain amount of caution and not overestimate them, but view them against the background of the problems which have not yet been resolved. A comparison of these problems with the successes makes us draw the conclusion that migration processes are still far from according with national economic and public interests. Thus, the outflow of residents is still continuing from certain parts of Siberia and a considerable proportion of them are moving to places where there are already adequate labor resources. The proportion of people who have come from Siberia and the Far East is high among the workers at enterprises of the south Tadzhik territorial production complex, for example. The outflow of population from rural localities in central RSFSR regions has not ceased either, which is resulting in an absolute reduction in the number of inhabitants there. The rural population of the Central Asian republics, on the other hand, is continuing to grow. It increased by 3.6 million during the period between the 1970 and 1979 censuses alone.

These unresolved problems of the population's territorial redistribution might grow more complex in the eighties, as was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, because of increasing differences in the rates of demographic development in separate parts of the country.

In this situation it is becoming obvious how important it is today to achieve at least the stabilization of the size of the population in the regions of central Russia, in its rural localities. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolutions adopted in 1981 "On Further Developing and Increasing the Efficiency of Agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in 1981-85" and "On Further Developing Agriculture in the RSFSR Central-Chernozem Region" are largely aimed at precisely this. They provide for the comprehensive resolution of both technical production and social questions so that the process of developing agriculture is simultaneously accompanied by the creation of conditions which would help to stabilize the size of the population and then also attract young people here from other regions.

Another important task posed by the 26th CPSU Congress is to attract and create permanent cadres in regions of Siberia, the Far East and the north. Population migration is still inordinately high in eastern parts of the RSFSR, not to mention its northern territories.

Thus, the intensity of migration of the urban population in Yakutia and Tyumenskaya Oblast is in excess of its average republican level, just as it is in Magadanskaya and Amurskaya Oblasts, Tuva, Krasnoyarskiy Kray and so forth. The aforementioned migration increase in population is taking shape under conditions of a huge migration turnover.

Making Russia's eastern regions more attractive to new settlers would appreciably reduce the economic expense associated with opening up new territories. The accelerated development of sectors of the social infrastructure is an important means of achieving this aim. It is necessary, in particular, to improve municipal and domestic services, provide the population with an uninterrupted supply of a wide range of consumer goods and, ultimately, create a favorable range of living conditions attractive to people.

Back in the early sixties scientists in Siberia and the Far East drew up a program to realize many of the requirements I have just mentioned. That program is being fulfilled quite consistently. However, the pace of its realization should be increased today.

The problem of increasing the mobility of the population of the Central Asian and Transcaucasian Republics, particularly in rural localities, is also now becoming still more vitally important than before. Involving the population of these regions in opening up new territories of the country is, I believe, a key problem in the territorial redistribution of the population in the eighties. It is impossible to imagine resolving it without increasing the intensity of migration of the indigenous population living in the countryside and in small urban settlements in the aforesaid regions. It is very low now. Thus, the migration mobility of the indigenous rural population of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus is lower than that of the rural inhabitants of Russia, the Ukraine, Belorussia or the Baltic Republics. Whereas in the country as a whole over the past 30 years the number of inhabitants leaving the countryside each year was greater than the natural increase in the rural population (that is, an absolute reduction was constantly taking place), the number of people leaving villages in Central Asia each year was considerably lower than the natural increase in the population. A large part of this increase remained there as a contribution to increasing the number of villagers. The urban population of Central Asia has been formed from rural inhabitants to an appreciably lesser extent than in the country as a whole. Despite the fact that industrialization has taken place and is taking place there at an exceptionally high rate and the working people's educational and cultural standard is growing, the process of the settling of the population of indigenous nationalities in rural localities over the past 20 years has not only not slackened but has even intensified.

Obviously, it is not possible to increase the mobility of the population of rural localities in the Central Asian and Transcaucasian Republics either with appeals or, still less, with orders. For this it is necessary to resolve a number of tasks of an economic and, particularly, a social nature. It is necessary substantially to raise the standard of the vocational orientation and training of young people in those regions, create conditions for them to master the Russian language better and more actively influence the indigenous population's way of life by helping people to overcome negative phenomena and obsolete customs. This task is much more difficult, and it requires more time to resolve it than, say, to develop the social infrastructure. It is all the more important to accelerate the implementation of the necessary range of measures. To begin with, obviously, they must be aimed at activating population migration inside those regions. In this way it is possible to prepare for the indigenous inhabitants' move outside the customary "threshold" of their own republic.

The development of migration is an objective phenomenon. In order for it to proceed in a direction necessary to society we must, on the basis of our party's principled instructions on improving migration policy, adjust the machinery of the management of population movement and raise the level of systematic influence upon it.

In this connection demographic science is faced with a very important problem--over the next few years it must not only specify the general principles for implementing migration policy but also scientifically substantiate different regional variants of its implementation.

Planning the maneuvering of labor resources and controlling their redistribution around the country's territory means commissioning important reserves which will help to resolve the economic and social tasks of the new decade.

TEXT OF REVIEW OF CHERNENKO HUMAN RIGHTS BOOK

PM180757 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 14

[Genrikh Borovik book review: "Guarantee of True Democracy"]

[Text] "The problems of individual freedom and democracy, human rights, equality and humanism are among the most important problems of our time. They are in the spearhead of the struggle between the two systems--socialism and capitalism, the new world and the old." Those are the words with which K. U. Chernenko, one of the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, begins his book "The CPSU and Human Rights" ["Kpss i Prava Cheloveka"] (Note) (APN Publishing House, Moscow, (?1981). The book discusses a major factor, if not the major factor, distinguishing socialism from capitalism. The question of how fully a society guarantees the potential for human individual development, the question of the principles of the relationship between man and society, incorporates practically all the other most important aspects of the structure of human existence and distills them within itself--be they questions of economics, politics and ideology or the keenest problem of our time, the preservation of peace.

Everything, absolutely everything is reflected in the way human rights are ensured in a society under one socioeconomic system or the other.

That is why this book--small in size but exceptionally pithy--can serve as a kind of encyclopedia of the Soviet socialist way of life. Our party's attitude toward ensuring human rights expresses the essence of developed socialist society, the essence of the theory and practice of the difficult movement along the road of building communism.

Man is the greatest asset of a socialist society. That truth has always been and remains fundamental to the CPSU's activity. Everything in the name of man and for the good of man is the formula expressing communists' attitude toward human rights, a formula entirely in line with the well-known words of the Communist Manifesto: "The free development of each is the condition of the free development of all."

In the most closely reasoned way, packing his narrative with specific, conclusive examples and extremely interesting facts, the author recounts our party's activity in the name of man and traces that activity from the first days following the Bolsheviks' arrival in power to the present. From Lenin's first decrees to the adoption of the new Soviet Constitution of 1977, to the latest party and government decisions, full of concern for the good of man. What emerges before the reader's eyes is the whole difficult road of the struggle to build the most just society, a society that not only proclaims but ensures genuine human rights, creates the most favorable conditions for individual development and does not merely pay lipservice to equal opportunity for all working people but actually guarantees it.

In recent years imperialism has brought the idea of the "struggle in defense of human rights," which, it is claimed, are flouted in the socialist countries, into the forefront of the ideological struggle. The United States organized a provocative campaign, cynically declaring "defense of human rights" to be the most important element in its foreign policy and announcing that it "would concentrate its fire on human rights violations in communist countries...."

"The debate that has been foisted on us," the author of "The CPSU and Human Rights" remarks, "offers a good opportunity to compare the socialist and bourgeois ways of life and the real rights and freedoms possessed by working people in the Soviet Union and the United States."

"We have no reason to avoid a serious discussion of human rights," L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out. "Our revolution and the victory of socialism in our country not only proclaimed but really ensured the rights of the working person of any nationality, the rights of the millions-strong masses of working people, in a way that capitalism has been unable to in any country of the world."

K. U. Chernenko's book comprehensively reveals that thesis. It demonstrates how deep the gulf is in a capitalist society between proclaimed rights and actual rights. The book persuades you over and over again of the correctness of the American communists' opinion of the campaign "in defense of human rights": "Capitalism is a system that arose from slave labor and many centuries of slavery, child labor, oppression of women, contempt for those who work and produce.... racism and its derivatives--colonialism and plundering wars--yet capitalism, via its politicians and scribblers, is making so bold as to teach the world of socialism morality and human rights!"

Over the decades bourgeois propaganda mounts one anti-Soviet campaign after another with the obtuse persistence of a preprogrammed robot. With the coordination of computer-controlled heavy bombers, the bourgeois mass media--flight after flight, squadron after squadron--drop their cargo of lies and slander on the reader, the television viewer, the radio listener in the hope of leaving not a single bright glimmer of truth in the hearts and minds of ordinary people in the West and of filling every fiber of their being with hostility toward the very words "socialism" and "communism."

But once a little time has passed since the last propaganda raid, people who have been plunged into the darkness of disinformation, who have been deafened by it, grope their way, albeit with difficulty, out into the light of objective reality. They read the conclusion that things are not altogether the way that the bourgeois society's ideologists claim they are. Or, to be more accurate, that they are altogether different. Moreover, they realize that the accusations that the Soviet Union is, for instance, violating human rights come in actual fact from a country in which, as K. U. Chernenko stresses, the evils and defects of modern bourgeois society are displayed in their most hypertrophied, monstrous form.

It is then that the boomerang effect occurs.

Of course, the extent of the influence of the massive anti-Soviet propaganda must not be underestimated. However, almost every such campaign eventually exposes its instigators. Washington's campaign "in defense of human rights" was probably the most typical and indicative in this respect.

The campaign was spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries but rebounded against the United States from both the domestic and the foreign policy viewpoints. It drew the attention of the whole world to the United States' own policy in the human rights sphere. Of course, against the background of the support the United States was and is giving to bloody dictatorships, against the background of Washington's actions in Iran, Chile, Nicaragua, El Salvador and the Near East and against Afghanistan, against the background of the policy of an arms race, which may affect the most sacred human right--the right to life--the demagogic calls for "defense of human rights" looked and continue to look a farce. A farce which signifies human grief and the shedding of human blood.

The hypocritical campaign "in defense of human rights" has a mocking sound for the many millions of unemployed Americans and for the Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Indians and other oppressed national minorities in the United States. You see this for yourself once again when you read K. U. Chernenko's book.

For decades people in the West have been subjected to "carpet" (I borrow the word from the vocabulary of the Pentagon aggressors, who used the term "carpet bombing" to describe the kind of bombing of Vietnamese cities after which every living thing on the ground was covered by a gapless close "carpet" of death and destruction) anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda. For more than a century hatred of communism has been inculcated in them. But dozens of parties in the world that fight for the people's cause, for the rights of the working person, openly and bolding call themselves communist parties. However, in no country of the world where power belongs to the big bourgeoisie and where parties that set themselves the aim of preserving and strengthening the capitalist system hold sway is there any party bold enough honestly and openly to call itself, say, a "capitalist party." There is not one such party in the world! That is how far capitalist society has discredited itself in the eyes of the working people of the whole world; that is how incompatible--fundamentally incompatible!--capitalism is with true human rights.

But the attraction of the ideas of socialism and the ideas of communism is growing. One of the main reasons for the victorious march of socialism, K.U. Chernenko remarks, is the fact that our society does not just pay lipservice to creating the most favorable conditions for individual development, but actually creates those conditions.

K.U. Chernenko's book "The CPSU and Human Rights" offers a detailed and weighty account of the long and difficult road our country has traveled under the leadership of the Communist Party and of the assertion of true human rights and freedoms--those of the Soviet citizen. "More than 60 years of USSR experience," the author writes, "show conclusively that socialism and human rights are inseparable. Just as socialism is inconceivable without human rights and freedoms, true human rights and freedoms are inconceivable without socialism."

TRUD VIEWS WORK OF TU'S, PEOPLE'S CONTROL

PM181351 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report "At the USSR People's Control Committee and AUCCTU Secretariat": "Effectiveness of Public Control"]

[Text] The USSR People's Control Committee and the AUCCTU Secretariat have examined the question of the practice of the joint work of the people's control organs and trade union organizations in Vladimirskaya Oblast. The resolution adopted notes that the people's control organs and trade union organizations of Vladimirskaya Oblast are under the leadership of the party organizations, performing fruitful joint work on the exercise of control over the fulfillment of party and government decisions on questions of improving social production efficiency and work quality, sociocultural building and the working people's labor and daily life. Their joint actions have been markedly expanded and have become more vigorous since the adoption of the law on people's control in the USSR and the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Measures To Further Improve the Work of the People's Control Organs and Strengthen Party Leadership of Them in Connection with the Law's Adoption."

The resolution points to the need for the people's control committees and groups and trade union committees and trade union organizations to ensure by their joint efforts effective control over the fulfillment of state plans and targets and to promote the revelation and utilization of existing reserves to improveproduction efficiency and work quality, the economical expenditure of material resources, manpower and finances, the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production and the safekeeping of socialist property.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Monitoring and Verification of Execution in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," the republic, kray and oblast people's control committees, and the trade unions' central committees and republic kray and oblast councils must make fuller use of opportunities to involve the broad working masses in the direct exercise of control in the spheres of production and social life.

The USSR People's Control Committee and the AUCCTU Secretariat recommend that joint checks of the observance of existing legislation of labor protection and safety procedures at enterprises and organizations be carried out regularly and that strict sanctions be imposed on those who do not ensure safe working conditions and fail to implement the necessary steps to avoid industrial injuries.

More attention must be paid to the organization of joint checks at enterprises of the services sphere and at health care and cultural institutions designed to meet the working people's daily needs.

Control over the handling of working people's letters, complaints and proposals at enterprises and in institutions and organizations must be stepped up, a resolute struggle must be waged against bureaucratism and red tape during the examination of the same and against an inattentive attitude toward people, and greater concern to satisfy citizen's legitimate social requirements and personal needs must be displayed.

With a view to increasing the effectiveness of control and warning officials against errors and omissions in their work, more active use must be made of the power of the labor collectives and public opinion. The results of joint checks must be submitted more frequently for discussion at workers meetings and standing production conferences and must be published in the press and broadcast on radio and television, and culpable officials must be made to explain to the relevant working people's collectives the reasons for the shortcomings allowed and to announce the measures which are being taken to eliminate them.

The USSR People's Control Committee and the AUCCTU Secretariat have suggested that a the republic kray and oblast people's control committees and the trade unions' central committees and republic, kray and oblast councils analyze the state of the joint work of the people's control committees and groups and the trade union organizations and implement the necessary measures to improve it.

PAPER ON PARTY SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC POLICIES

PM181529 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 13 September publishes on page 3 a 2,000-word article by A. Solovyev under the headline "Factors of Prosperity" discussing the party's social program for the 11th 5-Year Plan. The article notes the importance attached to the demographic problem, noting that "in the current decade territorial differences within the country are being markedly intensified: Virtually the entire increase in the able-bodied population will be in the union republics of Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, and a number of the RSFSR's southern autonomous republics." Noting also that "already almost 60 percent of families consist of two or three people," Solovyev outlines party and government measures designed to encourage the birth rate in northern regions.

The article goes on to describe new benefits for single mothers and pensioners and concludes that additional resources for financing social measures can be found through raising labor productivity.

RSFSR PETROLEUM SUPPLY OFFICIAL APPOINTED

PM180953 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 2

[Text of "RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree": "On the Appointment of Comrade V.S. Tarakanov as Chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To appoint Comrade Vladimir Samuilovich Tarakanov chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products.

[Signed] M. Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kh. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow 8 September 1980

PRAVDA SURVEYS 8-MONTH ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

PM180913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed "Diary of All-Union Competition": "The Plan Is Law for the Collective"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work in the first 8 months of the year. The country's industry coped with the output volume target. Production volume showed an increase of 3.3 percent over the corresponding period last year and labor productivity showed an increase of 2.6 percent.

The highest rates of increase in output were achieved by the following sectors: machine building for stockraising and fodder production, the medical and gas industries, instrument making, machine tool building, the electrical equipment and chemical industries, and machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances.

The collectives of Ministry of the Gas Industry associations and enterprises extracted 5 billion cubic meters of gas over and above the 8-month plan. Some R177 million-worth of instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware, 1,100 tractors, R70 million-worth of furniture and a great deal of other output and consumer goods have been produced over and above the plan since the start of the year. Mineral fertilizer production has increased 5 percent.

The best indicators are being achieved wherever production is well organized, socialist competition is effective and working methods and techniques are constantly improved.

At the same time the Ministry of the Coal Industry; the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry failed to cope with the 8-month plan in terms of total output volume.

Delivery discipline needs to be further strengthened. Two-thirds of machine-building enterprises failed to fulfill their commitments for the delivery of the prescribed range and products list of output. Many turbines, freight and passenger cars, metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines and motor vehicles were dispatched to clients late. The failure to keep to contracts is placing allied enterprises in a disadvantageous position and is reducing their labor activeness. Yet there are people who are giving object lessons in the strict observance of contract discipline. Thus Ministry of the Gas Industry and Ministry of the Petroleum Industry associations and enterprises are punctiliously fulfilling their delivery commitments. The level of delivery target fulfillment is also high in medical industry and instrument making enterprises.

Economic leaders and local party organs must help the lagging collectives to analyze the reasons for their unsatisfactory work and to eliminate the shortcomings. The key to success is the study and dissemination of competition leaders' experience, strong labor discipline and a creative approach to work.

Mid-September this year is characterized by particularly intense efforts on the part of rural working people. In many areas the hot summer has accelerated the ripening of the harvest and this has squeezed the harvesting times of most crops. Grain growers are seeking to complete the reaping more rapidly. A busy time has arrived for corn and rice growers. Sugar beets and cotton have begun reaching processing enterprises from the plantations. Lifting of late potatoes has begun. The vegetable and fruit harvest continues. The fall plowing and sowing of winter crops are in full swing. All these jobs must be completed before the start of the fall bad weather and output must be preserved and delivered on time to state warehouses and storage sites.

The main front of the struggle for grain today lies in the eastern regions of the country. The pace of the reaping on the grainfields of the trans-Ural region, Siberia and the Far East is higher than usual. The initiators of competition among Kazakhstan's grain growers--the farm collectives of Kluybyshevskiy Rayon, Kokchetavskaya Oblast--are successfully struggling to pour 250,000 tons of high-quality grain, which is almost 50,000 tons more than planned, into the motherland's granaries. The initiative, which has been supported by the Kazakh CP Central Committee, has been widely disseminated.

The results have been summarized of the all-union socialist competition for successful livestock overwintering and for increasing production and procurements of livestock products in the 1980-81 winter period. The Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Kirgiz and Tadzhik SSR's have been deemed to be winners and have been awarded honor certificates of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. Similiar awards have marked the successes of 32 autonomous republics, krays and oblasts and many rayons, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm and other enterprises. It is important to study their experience carefully, to propagate it more extensively and to introduce it everywhere.

How are stockraisers fulfilling their pledges now? As of 1 September state procurements were as follows: 9,859,300 tons of livestock and poultry (live weight), which is 101 per cent of last year's 8-month result; 40,617,700 tons of milk, which is 97 percent; 31,306.2 million eggs, which is 106 percent; 481,849 tons, standard weight. of wool, which is 103 percent.

Many RSFSR autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, and also the farms of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and other republics procured more livestock and poultry than last year. Fewer livestock products than in the same period last year have been purchased in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, Lithuania and Latvia. Reserves for increased livestock productivity exist everywhere. Better use must be made of them.

RSFSR PRESIDIUM VIEWS FOOD INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

FM181143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Unnamed special correspondent report under rubric "In Union Republic Councils of Ministers": "RSFSR"]

[Text] An RSFSR Council of Ministers presidium session was held 7 September. It considered urgent questions connected with the activity of the republic's Ministry of the Food Industry and Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, on whose work the population's supply of food products largely depends.

Discussing the work of the Ministry of the Food Industry to start up production capacities and improve the technical standards of existing enterprises, the presidium noted that the ministry carried out definite work in this direction during the 10th 5-year plan. About 500 production facilities producing food products were constructed or modernized.

At the same time the presidium revealed a whole series of serious shortcomings retarding the sector's development. The main one is the fact that the Ministry of Food Industry has failed to pay due attention to the full startup of new and modernized enterprises. Many facilities have taken a long time to achieve the design level of utilization of capacities.

As a result the return on capital is decreasing, labor productivity is growing only slowly and--which is the main point--the population fails to receive a great quantity of needed better-quality output.

More often than not the reasons for this abnormal situation lie in a reduction of the responsibility of the leaders of industrial and production associations and enterprises for the timely startup and efficient utilization of production capacities, for improved technical standards in a number of food industry sectors and for the exploitation of internal reserves. After all, last year 20 percent of the ministry's enterprises failed to fulfill the prescribed target for the introduction of new equipment, while the degree to which workers are involved in mechanized labor showed an increase of only 4 percent over the 5-year period and now totals only 39 percent. The quantity of new equipment that has not been installed has increased.

The cases of new production facilities being accepted from construction workers when they have defects and are of low quality, and also the underassessment of housing and cultural and consumer service construction are causing great damage.

The Presidium demanded that the ministry eliminate the aforementioned shortcomings and others as swiftly as possible and determined measures to help the lagging food industry sectors and enterprises.

The session was conducted by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

SHORTAGE OF PARTS FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY CITED

WA181200 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 August carries on page 2 a 1,200-word account of the 27 August Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum, summarizing D.A. Kunayev's speech at the plenum and remarks made by Kazakh oblast leaders. According to the account, complaints were directed at a number of all-union ministries and state committees by Kustanayskaya and Kokchetavskaya Oblast first secretaries and the Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblispolkom chairman because of shortages of spare parts, fuels and lubricants which have idled harvesting and transportation equipment. The USSR Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building was singled out for criticism and urged to make an effort to standardize the design of certain components as one way to alleviate parts supply problems.

WESTERN VIEWS ON OIL PRODUCTION, PRICE HIKES NOTED

LD181928 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 18 Sep 81

[By TASS economic observer Yuriy Berezhnoi: "Why USSR Economizes Fuel"]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep, TASS--Changes in retail prices for certain goods in the USSR have evoked a number of commentaries in the Western press. When commenting on an increase in the price of motor petrol, Sovietologists have resorted to arguments which have become traditional in the last few years, including contentions about decreasing rates of oil extraction and a shortage of oil products and predictions that the situation with motor fuel in the USSR will deteriorate in the future.

Only incompetent or prejudiced people can speak about shortage of oil or oil products in the USSR.

Although annual growth rates of oil output by the USSR have been below the record of late, the present-day extraction of oil, mostly in Siberia, amounts to more than 12 million barrels a day, or more than 600 million tons of oil and gas condensate a year. This is considerably more than what is produced by the United States or Saudi Arabia and several times the production of all EEC countries taken together. The production target for 1985 is 620-645 million tons, which is almost twice as much as the 1970 output.

Such a rate guarantees both speedy progress in all Soviet economic sectors, transportation not excluded, and continued supplies of oil and oil products abroad. At the same time the USSR is determined seriously and consistently to economize the valuable mineral and use it thriftfully. The petrol price increase will largely contribute to that.

Let us leave alone the importance of economy measures for foreign trade, although it is quite understandable that every ton of fuel saved by the USSR, the largest oil exporter, adds to its incomes in foreign currency. Look at the domestic aspect of the economy program.

The production cost of oil in the USSR is increasing, which is mostly due to the fact that it has come to be extracted mostly in remote and out-of-the-way areas in this country's north and east. The increasing production cost has inevitably necessitated regulation of prices for lucid [as received] oil products. Now their retail price has been made to conform with the conditions of production.

It should be noted that the new economically grounded price for petrol (0.3-0.4 roubles per litre or approximately 0.39-0.53 dollars) still remains lower than in any other European country. The traffic fare in public transportation, including buses, has been stable for decades and is the lowest in the world--0.05 roubles for one journey by bus, irrespective of the distance.

COMPARISON OF GLUSHKOV ANNOUNCEMENT ON PRICE HIKES

A comparison of the item entitled "Glushkov Announces Gas, Alcohol Price Hikes" which appeared on page S 1 of the 15 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the unattributed report published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 September reveals the following differences:

Paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA omits: "Respected comrades"

Paragraph one, line thirteen, PRAVDA reads: "fashionable," instead of "modern."

Paragraph one, line 14 PRAVDA reads: "...production costs and their consumer properties.

"An enormous social..."

PRAVDA omits passage from paragraph two, line five beginning: "The most recent..." to paragraph three, line one, ending: "...in mind that..."

Paragraph three, line seven, PRAVDA reads: "...watches, except gold and gold-plated ones, certain drugs..."

Paragraph three, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: "...and cardiovascular drugs, certain recreational and household..."

Paragraph four, line two, PRAVDA reads: "...limit their consumption.

"This measure also takes into account working people's proposals concerning this.

"Retail prices of..."

Antepenultimate paragraph, line four, PRAVDA omits: "Great."

PRAVDA omits entire last paragraph.

BRIEFS

ORENBURG NATURAL GAS--Natural gas reserves in Orenburg have increased by 1.5 times over last year's record. Orenburg now provides the [words indistinct] with more than 40 percent of its natural gas. [Text] [Ashkabad Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 81 GF]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 18-20 SEP

LD190029/LD210130 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 18-20 September. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

18 September

Winter sowing has begun in the northern rayons of Krasnodarskiy Kray. Winter crops will occupy 1.7 million hectares. (0200 GMT)

Farmers in Kokchetavskaya Oblast have completed the harvesting of grain on almost 3 million hectares. (0430 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast, winter plowing has begun. More than 2 million hectares have been plowed to date. (0800 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops has begun in Uzbekistan with farmers intending to plant 805,000 hectares in corn. (0900 GMT)

In Primorskiy Kray, farmers have completed the harvesting of rice on 45,000 hectares. (1200 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, more than one-third of the planned winter crops have been sown and plowing has been completed on more than 3 million hectares. (1330 GMT)

Farmers expect to procure 1.5 million tons of corn in Uzbekistan this year. (1800 GMT)

19 September

Cooperatives of Vologodskaya Oblast began mass procurement of potatoes grown on private plots. Forty reception points were opened in rural regions: They are due to receive over 25,000 tons of potatoes. Special transportation is being provided for the rural population to enable them to bring their surplus potatoes to the points. (0800 GMT)

Belgorodskaya Oblast: Mass harvesting of sunflower started here today. 60,000 hectares are to be harvested. (1100 GMT)

Cutting of grains has been completed in Omskaya Oblast, and work is now centered on the threshing floors. (2330 GMT)

20 September

In Mordovskaya, more than 650,000 hectares were ploughed--85 percent of the plan. Harvesting of late crops is in progress. Potatoes have been lifted from half the area, and sugar beet is being harvested from the last third of the area. (0400 GMT)

The first 100,000 tons of raw cotton was procured in Tadzhikistan, nearly half will be picked by machine. In Kirgizia, mass harvesting of soya is beginning. The area harvested is 10 times last year's. The crop is grown in Chuvashskaya valley, Oshskaya and (Talas) Oblasts. Corn has been sown and procurement of silage is underway. (0600 GMT)

Stavropol machine operators completed harvesting work on corn fields. It was carried out with industrial technology on all 60,000 hectares. (0900 GMT)

The last combines left Orenburgskaya Oblast fields; 4.5 million hectares of bread grain was harvested several days earlier than last year. Harvest work is nearing completion in Altayskiy Kray, where threshing of cereals is ending. Seeds are being prepared for next year's harvest and the soil is being tilled. Plentiful rain allowed farmers in Moldavia to start mass sowings of winter crops. The republic is increasing sowing of barley which produces a high yield. The first 100,000 tons of cotton were procured in Tadzhikistan. Sugar beet harvesting started in Lithuania. (1300 GMT)

USTINOV VISITS SMOLENSKAYA OBLAST, DELIVERS SPEECH

Arrival in Yelnya

LD181020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, has arrived in the town of Yelnya in Smolenskaya Oblast. He will take part in the celebrations devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet guards and the award to the town of the Order of the Fatherland War, first class.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov laid a wreath at the memorial to the first guards, met the party aktiv of the rayon and saw the sights of the town.

Ustinov Speech

LD181828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Speech by Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov at a meeting in Yelnya on 18 September to celebrate the 40 anniversary of the USSR guards--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed citizens of the town of Yelnya; esteemed war veterans; dear comrades! The Soviet people are today honoring Yelnya, one of the oldest towns on Russian soil. The courage and endurance shown by the defenders of the town during the Great Patriotic War, the active part played by the working people in the partisan movement and their successes in economic and cultural construction have been marked by the Order of the Fatherland War, first class. I have been given the honorable mission of presenting this award to Yelnya. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, I cordially congratulate the working people of the town and the rayon on the homeland's lofty award. [applause]

Permit me, dear comrades, to convey to you warm congratulations from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich spent the entire war on the difficult, front-line roads, from its first day to its last. [applause] His name is inseparably linked with the impressive successes of our homeland in the building of communism, in the struggle for social progress, for peace. Leonid Ilich sends the people of Yelnya and all the people of Smolenskaya Oblast his wishes for good health, prosperity and new successes in creative work.

In the last 800 years Yelnya has on more than one occasion risen to the defense of Russian soil and together with the rest of the people has barred the way to foreign aggressors. During the grim days of 1941 ancient Yelnya added to its glorious reputation. The Soviet guards were born by its walls. Three weeks after fascist Germany's perfidious attack on the USSR a very fierce battle with spearhead groupings of the enemy developed in the Smolensk region. A mortal danger loomed over the country. Disregarding his losses, the enemy was straining to get at Moscow. He intended to seize it before the onset of autumn. But here, on age-old Russian soil, he encountered a mighty rebuff. The heroic struggle against larger enemy forces lasted for more than 60 days and nights in the area of Smolensk and Yelnya, Yartsevo and Dukhovschina. Yelnya was one of the first towns to be liberated by our army. This victory inspired the troops and all the people. It showed that the Soviet forces were capable not merely of putting up a sturdy defense but also of mounting a determined offensive. The Yelnya offensive operation was an integral part of the Battle of Smolensk, a battle in whi.h a tangible blow was struck against Hitler's blitzkrieg plan. It was the prologue to the routing of the German fascist forces near Moscow.

Speaking of the birth of the Soviet guards, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that by their combat action they earned the right to bear this distinguished name.

The guards are people with a high sense of duty. They are people in whose composition boundless devotion to the party, the people and the homeland merge together with an irreproachable mastery of weapons and skillful use of them in combat. Such were the guards at the front and such too are the present guards servicemen. They are ready to carry the relay baton recieved from the heroes of the Great Patriotic War and from their grandfathers and fathers.

This was convincingly confirmed yet again by the recent "Zapad-81" exercises. In a situation approximating as closely as possible to that of combat, guards formations, units and ships operated in a masterly fashion and successfully performed the tasks required of them. In short, comrades, the guards' traditions, traditions of selflessly serving the fatherland, are alive and being redoubled. [applause]

Present here today are veterans, grey with age, holders of combat orders and medals, heroes of the fighting for Yelnya and soldiers of the Great Patriotic War. They worthily fulfilled their duty to the homeland and earned the profound respect of all the people. Good health and great happiness to you, our dear men of the front! [applause]

Many of the participants of the Great Patriotic War are no longer alive, but the Soviet people will never forget their heroes. Eternal glory to the fallen heroes!

The Soviet people are having to resolve the tasks of communist construction in a complex international situation. The assessment of this situation given by the 26th CPSU Congress was confirmed afresh in the meetings in the Crimea and in Moscow between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and leaders of fraternal parties and states.

At the present time there is no more important task than guarding the peace and curbing the arms race. The peace program for the eighties, drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress of our Leninist party, was greeted with ardent support by all the world's progressive forces. In close and harmonious coordination with fraternal socialist countries we will spare no effort in the future in the struggle for detente and to avert a new war. But it is precisely because we wish to live under a peaceful sky that we guard like the apple of our eye the defensive capability of our country and maintain the army and navy in a state of high combat readiness, as was the behest to us by the great Lenin. We are fulfilling this behest of his in a sacred fashion.

Comrades, all Soviet people unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. It expresses the fundamental interests and the innermost thoughts and hopes of our people. This constitutes the inexhaustible source of its strength and vitality and the reliable guarantee of its successful implementation.

Just as small rivers flow into big rivers, so the selfless toil of the Yelnya inhabitants flows into the great nationwide struggle for building of communism. This toil has been appraised at its true value by the homeland. [applause]

More on Yelnya Speech

LD192054 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Today, to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet guards, the skies are lit up with festive fireworks in Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, the hero cities, the Hero-Fortress of Brest and in the town of Yelnya, the home of the first guards units. [sounds of fireworks going off]

A ceremonial meeting was held in Yelnya today devoted to the jubilee and the presentation of the Order of the Fatherland War, First Class, to the town.

The floor was taken by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense. [applause]

[Begin recording] During the grim days of 1941 ancient Yelnya added to its glorious reputation. The Soviet guards were born by its walls. In the battles around Yelnya courage and valor, tenacity and staunchness, discipline and organization and a high degree of military skill were displayed by the 100th, 127th, 153d and 161st Rifle Divisions. On 18 September 1941 these units were the first in our armed forces to be awarded the title of guards. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Ustinov went on to tell of the self-sacrificing labor of the residents of Yelnya and Smolenskaya Oblast. The slogan "Work Like Guards on Guards' Soil" is being confirmed even more widely and convincingly by the patriotic deeds of the participants in socialist competition. The orator expressed his conviction that the workers of the town and country would implement with honor all the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Describing next the present complex international situation which has been aggravated as a result of the actions of the American imperialists, who are whipping up the arms race by the decision to produce neutron weapons and by the increase in allocations for military purposes, Comrade Ustinov stated:

[Begin recording] A great international response has been evoked by our country's appeal for a renunciation of the production of new, more terrible types of arms. This appeal reflects the Soviet Union's unflinching devotion to the cause of peace and the security of the peoples. Such devotion stems from the very nature of socialism. And let no one take this for our weakness. If the aggressive circles of imperialism risk everything by banking on new weapons then we, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated, will not be indifferent to the appearance of such weapons in the arsenals of the United States and the other NATO participants. If this happens the Soviet Armed Forces will have at their disposal the appropriate counterbalance to such weapons. [applause]

The party and the people have assigned a responsible task to the Soviet Armed Forces: to ensure the reliable security of the socialist fatherland. We have everything we need for this. The self-sacrificing labor of the workers, the kolkhoz workers and the intelligentsia has created a mighty economic and scientific-technical potential and a firm material basis for the defensive might of Soviet power [sovetskaya derzhava]. [applause] Finally, we have a special type of weapon, which the imperialist aggressors do not and cannot have. It is the high moral spirit of Soviet people, their indestructible cohesion around the Communist Party. The power of that weapon grows and strengthens from year to year. [applause] [end recording]

ASSESSMENT OF GOALS, RESULTS OF 'ZAPAD-81'

Troop Coordination Viewed

PM161223 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "To Improve Troop Coordination"]

[Text] On the exercises of troops and naval forces being held on the territory of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and in the Baltic Sea the time for the sides' active operations is approaching. Missilemen and motorized riflemen, tankmen and artillerymen, servicemen of air defense subunits and of engineering and other special troops, airmen, members of landing forces and sailors are entering into training combat. The purpose of the "Zapad-81" exercises is to improve the combat coordination and cooperation of formations and units of the branches and categories of troops.

Soviet military art has always regarded coordination as one of the most important principles of combat. The unfading history of the Great Patriotic War is rich in examples of a creative, innovatory approach to the organization of troop coordination.

Under modern conditions, as in the war years, success is achieved through the combined efforts of all the units and subunits involved in combat, on the basis of their close and continuous coordination and the fullest utilization of their combat potential. Saturating the troops with powerful means of destruction--both nuclear missile and conventional means--and with highly maneuverable combat hardware has resulted in a sharp increase in the role of coordination.

Combat is acquiring an increasingly clearly expressed combined-arms nature. It is characterized by tremendous spatial scope, fast pace, decisiveness and fluidity. In a struggle against a strong, technically equipped enemy, every type of weapon is used more effectively, the more carefully the troops' efforts are coordinated in terms of tanks, positions, time and methods of action. Even a brief disruption of coordination reduces the strength of an attack, makes it easier for the enemy to take countermeasures and leads to unjustified losses.

The "Zapad-81" exercises will undoubtedly be a great school for the organization of coordination for everyone involved. Already at the stage of preparing for training combat the commanders and staffs resolved many complex tasks. These included reconnoitering the "enemy" and the terrain and establishing close businesslike contacts between combined-arms commanders and commanders of attached and supporting units and subunits; shaping a single understanding of the aims and concept of combat and of the methods of fulfilling the set task, and achieving complete coordination in all links of control.

The commander's tactical maturity, his volitional qualities and organizing abilities are reflected in painstaking preparatory work, in clear instructions on organizing coordination and in the ability to maintain it in the dynamics of combat. The participants in the exercises include many commanders who have already distinguished themselves repeatedly in training combat. One of the sides includes a motorized rifle battalion commanded by Maj M. Semashko. On many exercises this officer, who has been awarded the Order of the Red Star, has displayed high tactical and military-technical training and the ability to organize the coordination of heterogeneous forces and means. During a recent tactical exercise he skillfully introduced a second echelon into combat, at the same time making effective use of artillery and mortar fire, antiaircraft facilities and tanks equipped with mine-clearing attachments. Many other officers in the formation are a match for Maj M. Semashko.

The exercises of troops and naval forces will undoubtedly make a great contribution to the smooth working of staffs and enhance their ability to resolve tasks in a rapidly changing situation. However, experienced and professionally trained a commander might be, he is not able to maintain coordination without relying on the staff. Staff officers must quickly and accurately convey to the particpants the commander's decisions and his instructions on coordination and strictly monitor their realization. The coordination of strikes by attached and supporting means with strikes made by facilities of the superior commander and of adjacent units and by combat aircraft and helicopters and the organiz cohesion of fire with maneuver depend on the staffs.

Reconnaissance of terrain and of the enemy, rapid analysis of the data received, determination of the order of communication and signals, target designation, mutual identification and the warning system--these and other questions within the staffs' competence are of paramount significance for ensuring efficient and continuous coordination. Every staff worker must be an active doer by the commander's will and a model of self control and competence.

The reliability of coordination depends to a decisive degree on the depth of party influence on personnel and the effectiveness of party political work in the region of the exercises. High combat coordination is inconceivable without the servicemen's determination to fulfill the assigned task, a keen sense of everyone's personal responsibility for the course and outcome of training combat, an indomitable offensive ardor and iron staunchness in defense. Political organs and party and Komsomol organizations must actively help commanders to foster these qualities and to unite servicemen using all types of weapons in a single combat family and inspire them to constant mutual assistance and support.

The initiative and independence of commanders and staffs of all ranks have acquired special significance in modern combat. "In war," L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes in the book "Malaya Zemlya," "not everything goes according to plan. Fighting frequently develops not quite and sometimes not at all as depicted on staff maps." It is natural that exercises are also full of sharp and sudden changes in the situation and critical situations. And, just as in real combat, any commander must be ready to adopt an independent decision and seek an opportunity to coordinate efforts with other subunits.

The intensity of the combat training operations mounted on the soil of Belorussia and the Baltic republics and in the expenses of the Baltic Sea grows ever higher. Exercises on this scale have always become a school both for those directly involved in them and for the entire personnel of the armed forces. This time, too, the experience of the exercises will serve the cause of improving the field, air and sea training of units and organizing troop coordination and will help more successfully to complete the training year--the year of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Editorial on Significance

PM180907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Important Frontier in the Developmer of the Armed Forces"]

[Excerpts] In the period from 4-12 September 1981 the "Zapad-81" exercises involving troops and naval forces from the USSR Armed Forces were held under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, on the territory of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and in the Baltic.

The exercises took place in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor vigor on Soviet people's part generated by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They were a test of the combat skill of the troops and naval forces and were our armed forces' report to the Communist Party and government on their readiness to fulfill any mission set by the motherland in defending the Soviet people's socialist gains and peaceful labor. This test was passed with honor. The tasks which were set the troops and naval forces were accomplished in full.

The entire personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces is proud of the high assessment given of the actions of the troops and naval forces at the exercises by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council. This assessment prompts Soviet people to master military skill and to learn the art of winning with even greater selflessness.

During the exercises questions of combat coordination and collaboration in carrying out joint combat operations by formations and units of the branches of the armed forces and categories of troops were rehearsed. They took place in an organized and instructive manner and showed the improved standard of the staffs' tactical training and the field, air and naval skill of the troops and naval forces. The results of the exercises attest also to the high degree of efficiency of party political work and the ability of the commanders and political workers to perform it purposefully, uninterruptedly and to gear it to the solution of specific tasks of improving field, air and naval skill.

The personnel who took part in the exercises performed their military duty selflessly, displayed courage and initiative, the ability to operate and use their weapons in battle, showed a high degree of political maturity and qualities of will and the readiness to defend reliably our socialist motherland and our friends and allies. The high political and moral state of the servicemen who took part in the exercises and their exemplary actions were one more graphic confirmation of the close cohesion of Soviet Armed Forces personnel around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The exercises which have been held mark a new frontier in training our armed forces. Several new questions of military science and art were checked in the practical actions of the troops and naval forces. The experience of the exercises is our common possession, a very rich fund which will be an effective factor in increasing the efficiency of the work of all military cadres in the struggle to further raise combat readiness. This experience must be fully used for the further development and improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces.

So far only the preliminary results of the exercises have been summed up. In-depth study of the lessons and conclusions they prompt, generalization of the experience of the exercises and its introduction into the practice of combat and political training and party-political training and party-political work are the paramount task of military councils, commanders, political organs and staffs. At all levels this work must be of an efficient, businesslike nature. It is important to determine clearly what must be done and within what deadline, to appoint specific executors and to organize effective monitoring of the implementation of the outlined plans.

Experiencing a feeling of profound satisfaction at the results of the exercises, Soviet servicemen are well aware that they cannot rest on what has been achieved. Military matters develop at such a rate that the slightest slackness is intolerable, to dally means losing the initiative and squandering what has been accumulated by years of persistent, strenuous labor. There must be no place for indifference or complacency. That is the demand of the party. It must be fulfilled unswervingly. The complex military-political situation in the world and the aggressive imperialist forces' mounting military preparations make it particularly urgent. The duty of Soviet servicemen under these conditions is to keep their powder dry, to raise their vigilance and combat readiness tirelessly, and to strengthen their organization and discipline.

The close, indestructible unity of our people and their army and Soviet workers' love and respect for their armed defenders were demonstrated once more during the exercises. Wherever the operations of the troops and naval forces took place, the population greeted them with great hospitality and warmth and surrounded them with solicitude and understanding. This is one of the most important sources of the strength and invincibility of the Soviet Army and Navy. This is an inexhaustible source of inspiration to the entire personnel of the armed forces in the struggle to scale new heights of combat skill.

The 26th CPSU Congress has assessed the Soviet Armed Forces highly. The results of the exercises showed convincingly once again that Soviet servicemen are honorably justifying the trust of the party and people. Enriched by the experience of the exercises, they will continue to stand guard vigilantly and reliably over the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor, always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.